

## SOMME BATTLE SUMMARIZED IN BRITISH REPORT

Sir Douglas Haig Declares the  
Objects of Offensive Attained  
— Ability of Allies Now  
Placed Beyond Doubt

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A long dispatch by Sir Douglas Haig describing the Somme battle was issued from the press bureau last night. Sir Douglas Haig describes his dispatch as a mere "record of the more important happenings." It being impossible to dwell on special regiments and special men if information were not to be given to the Germans.

The dispatch only mentions General Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Hubert Gough, commanding the fourth and fifth armies, respectively, who during the five months directed the operations of very large forces in one of the greatest—if not absolutely the greatest—struggles that have ever taken place.

It is impossible, Sir Douglas says, to speak too highly of the great qualities displayed by these commanders throughout the battle. Their thorough knowledge and their cool and sound judgment, tact and determination proved fully equal to every call. They entirely justified their selection for such responsible commands.

The opening of the dispatch outlines the origin of the Allies' decision to begin the Somme operations. "The principle of an offensive campaign during the summer of 1916 had already been decided on by all the Allies," says the report. "Various possible alternatives on the western front had been studied and discussed by General Joffre and myself, and we were in complete agreement as to the front to be attacked by the combined French and British armies. Preparation for the offensive had made considerable progress, but the date was dependent on many doubtful factors."

"Subject to the necessity of commencing operations before the summer was too far advanced, and with due regard to the general situation, I desired to postpone my attack as long as possible. The British armies were growing in numbers and the supply of munitions was steadily increasing, but a large proportion of the officers and men were still far from being fully trained, and the longer the attack was deferred the more efficient they would become."

"On the other hand, the Germans were continuing to push their attacks at Verdun, and both there and on the Italian front, where the Austrian of-

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen operating on the Moldavian battle front in Rumania and in the Dobruja continue to advance, although their progress is being vigorously contested by the forces opposed to them. The Austro-German forces are now pressing the Russo-Rumanian north of the railway center of Rimnik-Sartk, and in the Dobruja, opposite Braila on the Danube, some 15 miles south of Galatz.

Increased activity is reported from the western front, especially in the Verdun theater, where a violent struggle is reported for the possession of positions on Hill 304 and on the southern slopes of Le Mort Homme. The German attack on the French positions in this region was a particularly violent one, but only one of the French trenches was, according to London reports, entered and that only by a few hostile troops.

London reports a successful raid on the German lines, east of Le Sars, some three miles southeast of Miramont.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The War Office in last evening's statement reports:

A stronger artillery fire has developed north of the Somme. Attacks launched against the front and flank of our new position on Le Mort Homme by the French were repulsed.

The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen is making further progress.

The day statement reads: Rumanian theater—Front of Archduke Joseph. The southern wing of the army group commanded by Infantry General Geric, in coordination with movements in Great Wallachia, has advanced eastward to the mountains. German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the interested highland terrain of the Transylvanian eastern front captured by storm and hand-to-hand fighting several positions lying one behind the other. Fourteen hundred Russians and Rumanians were made prisoner and 18 machine guns and three cannon captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the left wing of the Ninth Army Bavarian and Austro-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

General Sir Douglas Haig

## PACIFIC COAST FOOD BOYCOTTS REDUCE PRICES

Decided Reaction From High  
Level Expected to Result from  
Cooperative Movements in San  
Francisco and Other Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following popular agitation against the high prices of food products on the Pacific Coast, which agitation has taken the form of organized and unorganized boycotts of high-priced foods, the formation of cooperative buying and selling agencies and movements to establish municipal flour mills, bakeries and markets, prices of several food products in the far Western States have broken, and many believe that the time for a decided reaction in prices is near at hand.

As to the cause of the high prices of food products in this region the idea put forward by the large dealers and storage houses, and reflected in the press generally, is that there is a shortage of food caused by decreased production and increased consumption, the latter being brought about by foreign shipments and increased purchasing capacity in the industrial centers of the East. This view of the situation as a whole, however, is not borne out by information received by this bureau from unquestioned sources. While this year's production in some lines has been below that of former years, and while there has been an increased demand for some products, the facts show that there is not only plenty of food in this part of the country, but that in some commodities at least something besides supply and demand has contributed to the raising of prices.

In regard to potatoes for example, according to information received by this bureau, there is no doubt that the prices are sustained by artificial processes. In the face of unusually heavy production in all of the Pacific

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## FRENCH CABINET MINISTERS AND BRITISH CONFER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Continuous conferences have proceeded during the past few days between the British Government and M. Ribot, M. Albert Thomas and other representatives of the French Government, who have now returned to Paris.

A complete agreement was arrived at.

## M. BESNARD GIVEN POST IN WAR OFFICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—M. René Besnard has been appointed Second Undersecretary for War and will have the general management of the War Office dealing with questions handed over by the War Minister. He held the undersecretaryship of the aviation ministry in the former Briand ministry, resigning as a result of Senate army committee developments following the Zeppelin raids on Paris.

## BRITISH ACTION IS IMMINENT ON DRINK QUESTION

Further Developments in Direction  
of Liquor Traffic Near—  
Press Turns to Problem

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Although Mr. Lloyd George did not mention the drink question in his recent House of Commons speech, it may be assumed he has not lost sight of it. During the past few days, the newspapers have simultaneously turned their attention to the question and some have spoken as if State purchase had been decided upon by the Government. While it seems certain no such decision has been reached, even if the question has been dealt with by the War Cabinet, further developments in the direction of restriction of liquor traffic are imminent.

A drastic reduction in the amount of beer-brewed is probable, particularly as it would relieve the food position. The Liquor Board of Control had under consideration the question of prohibiting whiskey, this measure to begin in Scotland, but it is understood to have put the idea aside.

Before the formation of the present Government it had begun to consider state purchase and its decision on this point is imminent. It would then presumably report to the Government. The newspaper articles referred to above show general agreement that prohibition is unlikely, but on the other hand this solution has the support of a large body of opinion and is backed by many who have never been temperance advocates.

The present liquor restrictions have had excellent effects, despite evasion, which is too considerable. The lesson has been thoroughly brought home to the public that the drink traffic has an extraordinarily prejudicial effect on the food position and war industries.

Even expensive advertisements inserted in the newspapers by the drink interests, showing that alcohol is as indispensable as munitions of war, and is important in the manufacture of numerous important articles from varnishes to aniline dyes, but not referring in any way to its effects as an article of consumption, cannot combat the growing conviction that Mr. Lloyd George spoke truly in describing drink as a greater enemy than Germany or Austria. This conviction would mean little or nothing to any proposal put forward with Government authority.

## GREECE ASKS THE ALLIES TO RAISE BLOCKADE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—In a note to the Entente Powers, the Government expressed astonishment that despite proofs of friendly and sincere intentions of the Greek Government these powers are prolonging the blockade which is weighing upon the people without indicating their requirements. The Government asks the Entente, if possible, to raise the blockade.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
JACKSON, Miss.—A fund is being raised by the women's clubs of Mississippi to stamp out illiteracy in this State. The campaign is being conducted by the State Department of Education.

## REASONS GIVEN FOR RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO WAR

Geographical Position and Considerations of Right Made  
Country Abandon Neutrality

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
JASSY, Rumania (Saturday)—Speaking in the Rumanian Chamber, M. Bratianu emphatically declared that Rumania had been forced to depart from neutrality by her geographical position and urgent considerations of right. They did not intend to be the instruments of Germany working for the aggrandizement of Austria-Hungary against Rumanian interests. They felt no concern for the triple alliance when Italy refused to enter the war with her allies.

Rumania, therefore, entered the war, not from any lack of sense of political responsibility, but from the pure logic of her claims.

Discussing Austria-Hungary's responsibility for the conflict, M. Bratianu said on the occasion of the Tsar's visit to Constanza, some time before the war, the Russian Minister expressed to the Rumanian Premier Russia's pacific sentiments, but added that Russia could never permit the crushing of Serbia. M. Bratianu communicated this conversation to Berlin and Vienna.

## DUMA ADJOURNS FOR HOLIDAY RECESS

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Duma adjourned today until Jan. 25, its regular Christmas holiday recess.

The Russian Christmas comes on Jan. 7, according to other calendars.

## SPAIN RESENTS THE ACTIONS OF GERMAN U-BOATS

Madrid Issues Note Couched in  
Very Strong Language—Gov-  
ernment Undecided on the  
Question of Peace Proposals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—Rumors that Spain will shortly indicate her agreement with the American and Swiss notes emanate chiefly from German sources. No such decision has, in fact, been reached and Spain, though desiring peace, is anxious not to commit herself at present and especially not to countenance German schemes, in view of the increasing feeling against German submarine methods.

The latest news from the Canaries is disquieting. Sailing vessels and fishing boats entering Las Palmas report encountering German submarines. Four Greek steamers have entered the port for safety, two of them from America with cargoes of wheat and maize having been stopped by U-boats and only allowed to enter Las Palmas on condition of leaving their cargoes there.

The Spanish cruiser Princess de Asturias is to be replaced on guard duty by the cruiser Catalonia.

Spanish resentment of the new German methods has produced an official statement of its view of the proceedings, couched in unexpectedly strong language. This note reviews the whole history of Spain's encounter with the submarine "nuisance" from the sinking of the first Spanish ship Isidoro to the last Marques de Urquijo.

The Spanish Government, the note insists, has always maintained the illegality of destroying naval prizes as is the German submarine method and of leaving crews of sunken ships exposed to the mercy of the waves, far from shore.

The energy of the Spanish Government's complaints has been such, the note states, that Germany declared on one occasion its astonishment at the attitude of Spain, which was more insistent than that of any other neutral, including the United States.

The note adds that it is remarkable that while belligerents fix on what is conditional and what is absolute contraband, German submarines sink merchant ships, whatever their cargo may be.

Newspaper comment on the German proceedings is very severe. La Epoca contrasting the ruthless torpedoing of Spanish ships transporting ore to England in exchange for coal which Spain so badly needs with the treatment of some neutrals whose ships are allowed to sail in security with cargoes of arms and ammunition worth hundreds of millions.

Such is the return, this journal comments, for Spain's sympathetic treatment of German refugees and residents in Spain.

The prevailing circumstances and the issue of the note do not indicate a Spanish inclination to join any German scheme. Moreover, Spain is anxious to impress Portugal with the sincerity of her recent declarations and would be unwilling to take any step not desired by the Allies.

## PARIS MAY HEAR ENTENTE REPLY THIS AFTERNOON

Answer to Proposals Regarding  
Settlement of War Put For-  
ward by Berlin Government  
Believed Ready for Publication

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—It is understood the Entente Powers' reply to Germany's peace proposals will be published here this afternoon.

## Scandinavian Position

Three Northern Countries to Hand  
Peace Notes to the Belligerents

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish governments have instructed their legations to hand notes to the belligerent governments. The Scandinavian governments adhere to the note of President Wilson concerning measures for facilitating a durable peace and declaring that they would not be failing in their duty if they did not express their most profound sympathy with every effort which might contribute towards ending the sufferings and losses, moral and material, which are the ever-growing consequence of the war.

The three governments, the notes declare, cherish the hope that President Wilson's initiative will lead to a result worthy of "the generous spirit prompting his action."

## Appeal Made to Germany

American Neutral Conference Wants  
Terms Made Plain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal to the German people to insist that their Government "shall make known the terms on which they are prepared to enter upon peace negotiations" has been sent by the American Neutral Conference Committee to Maximilian Harden of Berlin, the German publicist and editor of Die Zukunft. It was in the form of an open letter to the people of Germany.

"Let the German people now furnish every indisputable proof of their sincerity by demanding that their Government publicly set forth such proposals as will make peace negotiations possible," the committee says.

The minimum basis of peace negotiations, if they are to be satisfactory to the world as well as to the Entente Powers, was defined by the committee as including:

Readiness of the Central Powers to consider "in the course of the negotiations" the possibility of averting war in the future through such a world organization to insure peace as will make armaments unnecessary.

Inviolability and integrity of the smaller peoples.

Guarantee of the inviolable character of international treaties and compacts.

## Declares Note Misunderstood

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The United States Ambassador states that the general tone of President Wilson's note has been misunderstood, the President being merely desirous of delimiting the demands of the belligerents toward the conclusion of peace.

He adds that Mr. Seward, President Lincoln's Secretary of State, replying to Napoleon III during the American Civil War, which was a purely internal affair, said the United States would always accept mediation in international quarrels.

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## ARMY AVIATORS MAKE FLIGHT TO PHILADELPHIA

Flotilla Starts From Hempstead,  
L. I.—Leading Flyers Cover  
115 Miles in 94 Minutes

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—History was written for the aviation corps of the United States Army today, when a flotilla of aeroplanes, piloted by Army aviators, flew from Hempstead, L. I., to the League Island navy yard here, a distance of about 115 miles.

Corporal H. H. Salmon and Lieutenant A. M. Coyle, who left Hempstead with 10 other aviators at 9:58 a. m., were first to reach here. They landed at 11:32. Almost before they left their aeroplanes, T. C. Millman landed close alongside. Five others then came down at intervals of about four minutes. Salmon's time for the flight was 1h. 34m.

Throughout the trip the aviators were compelled to fly at a great height, owing to strong air currents. They were muffled up in fur coats and caps, but declared the cold was so intense it was difficult to keep their hands on the steering wheels.

At 12:30 p. m. eight machines had passed over Camden, N. J., and word of the arrival of the complete flotilla of 10, which passed Governor's Island shortly after 10 o'clock, was momentarily expected.

Twelve machines started from Hempstead, but two were compelled to turn back after travelling as far as New York. Later, however, Lieutenant Bolling again took to the air, at Hempstead, and was expected to reach here within an hour.

The return trip is expected to start at 10 a. m. tomorrow from Philadelphia.

The aeroplanes carry 90-horsepower motors and 25 gallons of gasoline. All are Curtiss military machines.

## DEALERS INSIST COAL SUPPLY IS BELOW NORMAL

New England Merchants and  
Consumers Contradict Reports  
Issued by the Anthracite Bu-  
reau of Information

Statements by consumers and dealers that they are having considerable difficulty in securing adequate supplies of coal and that the amount of coal now held in storage is much below the normal supply are made today in refutation of the report of the Anthracite Bureau of Information of New York which states that New England does not have, and has not had, a shortage in coal.

The bureau cites statistics which it has collected to show that the shipments of anthracite coal into New England have been larger this year than in 1915, both by rail and by water. The special commission appointed by Governor McCall, in its comprehensive report issued this week, takes exception to the statements of the bureau in that it found that while coal shipments by rail were larger than last year, the shipments by water were less than normal, so that there is still a shortage of coal in stock.

While the bureau confines its activities to this year and last year, the special commission goes back two more years and finds that while the total receipts of coal in Boston between April 1 and Nov. 30 amounted to 1,233,211 tons this year, or 18,738 tons more than for the same period last year, the receipts this year are 198,911 tons less than in 1914 and 33,108 tons less than in 1913.

C. A. Chadwick, a coal dealer in Newton Upper Falls, says that it may be true that the receipts of anthracite coal in New England may have been larger this year than last, but denies any statement which declares that there is no shortage of coal.

He says that he has orders placed with the mines last April that have not yet been filled, and adds that it

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## NO TERMS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BY GERMANY

Reports of Secret Statement for  
Benefit of United States En-  
tirely Without Foundation—  
Teutonic Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This bureau has satisfied itself that reports circulated since the publication of President Wilson's note to the belligerent powers, to the effect that Germany has confidentially made known her terms to the President, are entirely without foundation.

No terms, this bureau is satisfied, looking to the bringing of an end to the war, have been presented from any source, notwithstanding published reports to such effect.

Interest in official Washington is now centered in the reply of the Allies to the President's note, which from press reports from London and Paris, may be forthcoming in the very near future. It is noted here that at the present moment no indication whatever has been received from any of the Entente belligerents or from neutrals that are clearly pro-ly in sympathies, as to what the sentiment is with respect to the President's propositions.

Germany, however, with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland with more or less pro-German sympathies, have made haste to reply. Turkey, likewise, on the original plan formed in Berlin, has stretched out her hand for "cooperation" with the United States. It is made apparent to some diplomats here that the entire force of pro-German sympathy throughout the world has been marshaled to back up the peace proposition.

It is apparent to these diplomats that the hand the President stretched out in warning has been reached out for by the Central Powers and their friendly neutrals, in the hope that they may be swung into line with them. As has been noted before the President is fully aware of this tremendous pressure, as are his friends.

What the United States will do in the event of a clear rejection of the President's proposal for a conference and the preliminary statement of terms by the Entente Allies as his request has already been ignored by Germany, is a matter of speculation at this time. Responsible officials of the administration are maintaining silence on that point.

This much this bureau is able to say with authority, however: No move of any character will be made until the Government has an answer from all the belligerents. What may then be expected only the President knows. Replies to President Wilson's note have been received from three Scandinavian nations, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, through identical notes, the Norwegian copy of which was handed by Minister Bryn. All three nations have expressed their interest in President Wilson's proposals "looking toward the establishment of a durable peace," and their "deepest sympathy with all efforts" to shorten the war.

Unlike the Swiss Government, which offered to help in any way "no matter how modest," the Scandinavian countries make no direct offer of cooperation. This fact attracted particular interest, because Norway particularly has been one of the greatest sufferers from the war, among the neutrals. The text of the note follows:

"It is with the most lively interest that the Norwegian Government has learned of the proposals which the President of the United States has just made with the purpose of facilitating measures looking toward the establishment of a durable peace, while at the same time seeking to avoid any interference which could cause pain to legitimate feelings."

"The Norwegian Government would consider itself falling in its duties toward its own people and toward all humanity if it did not express its deepest sympathy with all efforts which could contribute to put an end to the ever-increasing suffering and the moral and material losses. It has

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## GENERAL LYAUTEY SPEAKS IN CHAMBER

PARIS, France (Saturday)—General Lyautey, Minister of War, delivered his opening speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when the subject of the nomination of General Joffre was raised.

"I regard it as a high honor," said General Lyautey, "to have been called upon to raise to supreme distinction the man who has saved this country." M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, said the Government had determined on the decree making General Joffre a Marshal because it was his duty to recompense worthily the glorious soldier of the Marne and the Yser. The Government in so doing was in accord with the opinion of the country and the Army. M. Viviani added:

The debate was brought about by an interpellation, as to whether the question if General Joffre had been legally elevated to the rank of Marshal should be discussed. The Chamber voted to consider the interpellation when it is called upon to ratify the decree.







## FRANCE TAKES STEPS TO MEET WAR PROBLEMS

Cabinet Names Food Controller—Bill to Secure More Men for Army Service—Public Revenue to Be Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—One of the radical changes that have been made with a view to economizing the resources of the country, both in men and material, and in civil as well as in military affairs, is the appointment by the Cabinet of M. Joseph Thierry, who has been filling the post of Undersecretary of the Commissariat Department of the War Office, to be controller of food supplies, under the title of Undersecretary of State for Victualing and Provisions. The effect of this ministerial decision is to place in the hands of the same officer the military and civil food supply services, both in the army zone and the rest of the country. The new undersecretaryship is attached to the President of the Council and not to the War Office. Hitherto the responsibility of the food regulations for the civil population have been divided between the ministers of commerce, agriculture and of the interior, but it will now rest exclusively with the new Undersecretary of State, alike in the military and civil zone.

The reforms that will be carried out by the new controller are not expected to take effect until Jan. 1. They will probably include the discontinuation of the manufacture of lump sugar, which will release 3000 workmen for munition working. The daily use of meat, poultry and other food products will be considerably restricted and in fact all questions of supplies and labor will be regulated.

With regard to the army, General Roques, Minister of War, has deposited a bill in the Chamber to compel all men of military age, hitherto exempt from service "on the grounds of health," to come up again for examination. In the preamble to the bill it is stated that hundreds of thousands of men of military age are at the moment excused from service. For the majority there may be justification, on the grounds of physical condition, and these will naturally again be exempted, but for an appreciable minority this is not the case, and they are not to be allowed to take shelter behind any excuse whatever. The measure is considered to be justified by the necessity of maintaining the army in its fullest possible strength, in view of the efforts which are being put forward by the enemy.

The men who were rejected before the war were again examined at the end of 1914, when neither the duration of hostilities nor the needs of the army, could be foreseen. At that time only those considerably above the average physical standard were taken and consequently many who could have been utilized in the fighting line as well as in the auxiliary services were rejected. Experience in warfare has shown that some defects which used to be considered a bar to military service are not incompatible with it. The regulations laid down for the medical examination have been modified accordingly, and since April, 1916, the question of fitness for the army has been worked out in such a manner as to make another examination of those previously rejected necessary.

The preamble to the bill goes on to say that public opinion declined to admit that these men should remain lookers-on when they could well take their places at the front or in the auxiliary services. Those who have done their share are indignant when they return to find that able-bodied citizens have been allowed to stay at home, and it is impossible to refuse to an equality-loving country like France a guarantee that none shall escape the common duty. Experience has also shown that many men who are discharged as permanently unfit for service, in consequence of wounds or infirmities, are really only temporarily disabled, and the new bill will permit these to be again called up by the government.

With regard to civil labor, the Cabinet has decided that the ministry of the interior shall instruct the prefects to insist upon the withdrawing of allowances for all able-bodied persons who decline to work, and that this rule is to be strictly applied in future. The services of retired officers who are still capable of work are to be enlisted in various departments of the public administration. In addition to these, various national economies on the one hand and the public revenue is also to be increased. The Budget Commission sitting under the presidency of M. Klotz has definitely fixed the amount of estimated expenditure, for January, February and March 1917 at 1,623,997,205. These figures have been finally agreed to by the commission in conjunction with the government. M. Raoul Perrot, the "rapporteur general" conveying to the commission the results of his interview with the minister of finance and with the fiscal commission. The minister of finance indicated that he was in complete agreement with the commission, but the fiscal legislation commission requested the budget commission to make certain changes, to which the latter agreed.

The proposed new taxes can consequently be incorporated in the next estimates. They have been approved by the Cabinet and will be submitted to the Chamber and the Senate for ratification. The following are some of their leading features:

The income tax is to be increased next year from 2 per cent to 5 per cent, and the exemption limit to be reduced from 15,000 to 12,000. This tax



Princes Street, Edinburgh

## ALIENS' RIGHTS IN MEXICO ARE DEFENDED

Only Protection Asked Is That Supposed to Be Guaranteed by Treaty, Says One Who Has Been Below Border for Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the last days of July copies of a letter written to President Wilson by Modesto C. Roland, a Mexican citizen of La Paz, Lower California, was circulated about the capital, calling attention to the "enormous pressure" which, he said, had been brought to bear upon the President by "aliens resident in Mexico," who have, too easily acquired lands, oil fields and concessions of various kinds and who have extensive financial investments at stake.

"One who has lived for many years continuously in Mexico, and is deeply interested in affairs there, says: 'Is it not right, as well as natural, that extensive financial interests should induce their owners to vigorous efforts for their protection in times of extreme danger? These interests were acquired in times of peace, and years after solemn reciprocal treaties had, after serious consideration, been entered into between both governments, guaranteeing protection to life and property, each within its own borders, to all who would accept their invitation to come and help in the development of their national resources. A phrase used in this connection in the letter, 'too easily acquired lands,' carries an implication of dishonesty, and there no doubt have been instances where this would apply, but I have never known an instance of the kind where the Mexican officials did not get their full share of the plunder. However, even in such a case, would that serve to absolve either Government from its duty to live up to its treaty obligations, either in relation to its associate Government or its own citizens, the great majority of whom are unquestionably innocent of any wrong act or intent?'

"Careful observation from the center of the foreign population of Mexico during every day since the revolution began has convinced the writer that the great majority of these have never desired, or thought it necessary, to have forcible intervention or 'a conquered Mexico,' and I believe that a kind but unchangeably firm policy of neutrality which demanded strict compliance with treaty obligations as its first requirement, would have greatly shortened the war, and would have saved hundreds of lives and millions of property from wanton and totally unnecessary destruction. So far as is known, the only pressure these foreigners have exerted has been for such a policy and nothing more, convinced that nothing more would have been required. I am speaking for 'alien residents in Mexico.' What gun and munition manufacturers have done to bring about intervention or how much influence has been exerted by outsiders is not well known. 'Mr. Roland's letter further says: 'We are told that it is necessary to save us from ourselves because we are incapable of regeneration. I ask the whole world if the struggle which our people have maintained against feudal oppression and militarism in combination with the entrenched privilege of the clerical party is a symptom of incapacity?'

"The political menace of the church, arising from the power of its wrongly acquired wealth, was broken in 1857, and the ownership passed to the Government by confiscation, but no effort was then or has since been made to break its moral or religious domination, and there is where the great mistake has been made. The great land owners from the conquest combined with the church to keep the common people ignorant, that they

might the more easily control them in practical slavery. Comparison of the histories of the different revolutionary periods with that of the present shows how well they have succeeded—one practically repeats the other in all of the main features.

"Mexican political newspaper writers exhaust rhetoric with their dissertations on patriotism and the most exalted and advanced ideas in government; and political leaders issue seemingly never-ending streams of decrees along the same lines, but the effect is no more lasting than that of a passing dream—they do not, and are not expected to, influence motives or acts. They are for rhetorical effect only. A preconstitutional period which shows no sign of reaching an end—the only law the will of a dictator—can in no sense be considered reconstruction. Promises have been many but as yet all lack fulfillment.

"We are told by Mr. Roland that the system of public instruction is so intensive now that we have 10 times more schools than under Porfirio Diaz. In the first place a large portion of the Republic is still in rebellion against the Government in an unorganized way, and it is unsafe for travel or peaceful occupation. Then how could the schools have been so increased as a general proposition? It is a well-known fact that on July 1, 1916, all higher grade teachers in the Federal District were discharged and private schools, which would include the American and English schools, are now, by recent decree, to be abolished.

"The tendency of Mr. Roland and of all Mexicans when describing conditions and accounting for them, is to shift the responsibility to some other faction or to foreigners, not seeming to remember that the Mexicans themselves are the instigators and prosecutors of the revolution."

## PUBLIC UTILITIES TO PAY ARKANSAS STATE REVENUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Radical changes in the State's system of taxation are recommended in the biennial report of the State Tax Commission, prepared for presenting to the next Legislature, which meets in January. The report urges that the county be made the unit of taxation, that all State taxes on individuals be abolished, that all railroads and other public utilities be exempted from local taxation, and the State revenue raised by State taxes upon public utilities.

The commission says the changes recommended are made necessary by the inability of all agencies to establish uniform assessments in the counties. The report points out that while property in some counties is assessed at only 16 per cent of its value, in others it is assessed at 68 to 70 per cent, whereas the State tax levy is the same in each county, causing some property owners to pay more than four times as much State tax, proportionately to the actual value of their property, as those in other counties. The same condition, the report says, causes public utilities in some counties to pay much more State tax than those in others.

**MILITARY ROAD DIRECTOR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TORONTO, Ont.—Maj. W. G. MacKendrick, formerly an asphalt expert in this city, has been appointed deputy assistant director of roads at the British headquarters in France. When the war broke out Mr. MacKendrick volunteered for service on road construction and was given a commission. A year ago he was given a captaincy and was sent to the Canadian headquarters in France, a month later being given the command of a corps of 1000 civilian laborers for road building. When the Canadians went to the Somme he was given charge of the roads, and now, as stated above, has been again promoted.

## FUTURE EXPANSION OF SCOTTISH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Rosyth is knocking at the door of Edinburgh, said Commodore Bruce, M. V. O., representing Admiral Hamilton, commander Scottish coast, at a meeting of men representative of the various interests of the city—who had come together to welcome Provost Lorne MacLeod, recently appointed to office. This phrase of Commodore Bruce epitomizes the situation as regards the future position of Edinburgh. Great changes and developments are rapidly coming to this city, and new conditions have come to stay. Rosyth will in the near future be one of the largest and finest naval bases in the world, and as it develops will also have a very large dockyard. This alone has brought a large increase of population with its consequent housing problems, and also a great influx of new ideas and activity. Edinburgh has become an important military and naval center. Coalfields are being more extensively worked close to the city. For many generations it has been a great educational center, and it is perhaps significant now that education is to be organized to meet new and different demands, that the present principal of the university, Sir Alfred Ewing, is a man of active interests and wide practical engineering experience.

Lord Strathelyde pointed out that in these days neither wealth, social position nor family connection gave a man the honor of the post of chief citizen and that the present Lord Provost was likely to face the future problem of the city with vigor, prudence, and broadmindedness. Lord Provost MacLeod, in surveying the whole situation, asked for the constructive criticism and sympathy of the citizens. He felt that the work of women might be still further extended, even mobilized for the national service. Edinburgh was beautiful in situation, but it also possessed great potential advantages for development. It had good communications both by sea and land, and very special facilities for every kind of training, professional, agricultural, and industrial.

**VALUE OF BOOKS TO ARMY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The value of books to soldiers in the field is indicated by a message sent by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig to the organizers of the National Book Fortnight campaign. Those who have not visited our armies in the field, he says, can scarcely realize what books have meant during two years of war to the men in the trenches, in billets, and in hospitals. So I hope that these at home will buy books very freely and in increased numbers this autumn, and, having read them, as freely pass them on to the "Camps' Library" for circulation among the troops. Any movement to increase the circulation of books has my whole-hearted support.

**MOTOR FACTORY FOR CORK**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CORK, Ireland.—The Cork Corporation and the Cork Harbor Commissioners have accepted the offer of the Trafalgar Engineering Company, Manchester, to purchase for £210,000 the Cork Park Racecourse and some ground abutting on the quays for the purpose of erecting a motor factory, with the stipulation that £200,000 should be expended on buildings thereon, and that a guarantee be given to employ 2000 persons on the completion of the work.

**BUTTER TRADE IN VICTORIA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Australia.—According to an official statement of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria, referring to the period from July 1, 1916, to Oct. 5, a total of 52,363 boxes of butter, representing 1239½ tons, was inspected for ports beyond the Commonwealth. Of this quantity 10,155 boxes were intended for the United Kingdom. Only 681 tons were actually exported during the period.

## HOME RULE IN TAXATION AGAIN BEING PRESSED

California League Reviews Campaign—Declares Its Method the Best and Shortest Way to Get Single Tax Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The campaign for home rule in taxation is to be given a new impulse in this State. In pursuance of this determination, the members of the press committee of the California League, J. W. Wells, Ernest O. F. Ames and Clarence E. Todd, have prepared a statement to the public. They say:

"Inasmuch as the Fels Fund Commission will cease to exist as an organization on Jan. 1, 1917, it is eminently proper that California single taxers should take this occasion to express their unqualified appreciation of the prompt, generous and constant financial assistance rendered to them by the Fels fund in the past five years, without which the great work of educating the people upon the wisdom and practicability of the single tax theory could not have been done.

"At the annual conference of the League of California Municipalities in Santa Barbara in 1911, the subject of 'Home Rule or Reform in Taxation,' was thoroughly discussed by 231 delegates, mayors, city attorneys, and other city officials, and by Hon. A. B. Nye, at that time State Comptroller, and it was voted unanimously to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the State Legislature and ask that body to submit an amendment to the Constitution, providing for home rule in the matter of taxation by cities and counties of the State. The Legislature two years later submitted the same to the people by a joint vote of 81 for to 23 against, nearly four to one. Both of these bodies were composed of Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, and this fact reveals the widespread non-partisan conviction that something along the line of tax reform should be undertaken.

"Under these conditions the League for Home Rule (local option) in Taxation was born. Labor organizations, farmers' associations, chambers of commerce, and civic bodies, passed resolutions endorsing the idea of allowing 'cities and counties' to adopt single tax or any other form of taxation that a majority might agree upon. In 1912, 169,000 voted for the amendment, and 98,000 more, or 267,000, voted for it in 1914, or 42 per cent of vote cast. In the meantime the League of Municipalities at their annual conference at Venice, Cal., unanimously endorsed it. At this time there were 417 delegates from 107 cities.

"This was the actual situation that confronted us at the opening of the campaign of 1916. Many felt and still feel that the wisest thing to do was to go right ahead with this work; that to stop or to change front on the battlefield was not the best thing to do. The history of efforts made in other parts of the world confirms this belief. The fact that all successful efforts to apply the single tax, anywhere, have been accomplished by the local option method, by the 'piece,' rather than the 'whole loaf' plan, justifies those who refused to throw away the efforts and acquired capital, the result of over four years' hard work, to adopt new methods and new slogans. That they, the State-wide tax people, were in earnest we do not question; and that we local option tax advocates were and are equally in earnest we ask them to concede.

"We are more than ever convinced that the home rule method is the very best and shortest way to get single tax, to get the land within reach of all of the people. Unless the United States Constitution is amended, we will have to adopt it State by State. We think the facts justify the conviction on the part of the Home Rule League people that their amendment would have carried this year by a safe majority. As the home rule advocates see it, the pushing of their work would prepare the way for any blanket measure that might be agreed upon later. That the single taxers of this State should harmoniously cooperate in any work to be undertaken, we readily concede, and we are ready to take into consideration any measure with that end in view; but until such time we believe it to be our bounden duty to go right on securing names to our Home Rule Amendment petitions, still in circulation, so that we will be prepared to submit the same when the tax commissioners make their proposals to the people."

## NEW YORK TO HAVE MANAGER OF SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city has decided, after much discussion, to employ an executive manager for the Department of Education at a salary of \$10,000 a year. It is expected that the first manager will be Leo Arnsperg, a commissioner of education. Candidates for the position of manager are not subject to civil service tests.

Mayor Mitchell believes that the appointing power in selecting an official of such importance should be free to exercise judgment based upon personal knowledge. The manager proposed a sharp debate in the Board of Education, but it was passed 10 to 9.



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## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE TO CONVENE JAN. 3

One Hundred and Thirty-eight  
General Court Expects to  
Have Work Lightened by  
Constitutional Convention

When the one hundred and thirty-eight General Court or Legislature of Massachusetts convenes for its annual session on Wednesday, Jan. 3, with formal proceedings, many of which date back to colonial days, the legislators will find that the work before them has been lightened because of the approaching constitutional convention, which will meet early in June, 1917.

Much of the material which would ordinarily come before the Legislature this session is to be held by the parties interested until the convention meets to consider changes in the constitution. Other measures will be referred to the next Legislature without debate, with the understanding that they shall come before the convention. There is also expected to develop a tendency to postpone consideration of many bills until after the convention has completed its work. Further, the efforts and energies usually brought to bear on the Legislature by petitioners for legislation are expected to be devoted, to a considerable degree, to the campaign to elect delegates to the convention.

Wednesday's convening of the 1917 session of the Legislature will be after the fashion of previous years. No changes in the personnel of the officials of the Senate and House are contemplated. President Henry G. Wells of the Senate and Speaker Channing H. Cox of the House, Clerk Henry D. Coolidge of the Senate and Clerk James W. Kimball of the House are all to be re-elected, according to plans.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick stated today that he feels certain of reelection despite the recent political flurry in which it developed that certain politicians were trying to oust him.

Each branch meets in its chamber at 11 a. m., the members-elect taking seats of their liking for the time being. It is customary for the senior member-elect to call the assembly to order. In the House, this duty will fall to Representative-elect Harrison H. Atwood of Dorchester. It is also the privilege of this member-elect to choose a temporary chaplain to offer prayer. He has selected the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, D. D., pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Dorchester.

After prayer, Mr. Atwood will, on motion from the floor, appoint a committee to notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Albert P. Langtry, that the House has been called to order. The secretary will then send back by the committee a list of all persons elected as representatives for the 1917 session, with the original certificates of their election.

A roll-call will be taken from the secretary's list to ascertain if a quorum, which in both branches of the Legislature is a majority of the membership, is present. There are 240 members of the House and usually all except a few are present at the initial session.

When it is ascertained that a quorum is present, a committee will notify Governor McCall that the members-elect are ready to be qualified. Waiting with the Governor in the executive department will be Lieut.-Gov. Calvin D. Coolidge, the eight executive councilors and either Mr. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, or one of his deputies. These officials will accompany Governor McCall to the House chamber and attend him while he administers orally the three oaths of office to the members-elect. After the latter have subscribed to them, the oaths as printed on paper, pledging themselves to support the Constitution of the United States and of Massachusetts, Governor McCall will formally announce that a quorum of the House is duly qualified to enter upon the discharge of its duties.

Rules to govern the procedure during the session will then be adopted, and then will come the election of officers. The expected reelections of Speaker Cox and Clerk Kimball will be followed, according to plans, by an announcement by the latter that he has reappointed Frank E. Bridgman of Boston as assistant clerk.

About this point in the proceedings there is expected to come an announcement from the Senate that Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick has been re-elected. The House is due to make the same choice. It is not necessary that both branches elect the same sergeant-at-arms, but this has been done for many years for convenience and economy. The Rev. David W. Waldron of Boston is to stand for reelection as chaplain and his selection will follow as a matter of course.

Announcement of the House members of the legislative committees for the year probably will be made by speaker Cox on the opening day of the session, and some of them will organize for business at the close of the first day's session.

After the courtesy of notifying the Governor and the Senate that it has organized, the House will adjourn to 11 a. m. Thursday, when it will convene for the gubernatorial inaugural exercises.

The Senate will follow a program similar to that of the House in organizing. Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea is the senior member-elect and he will call his colleagues to order. The Senate proceeds faster than does the House because of fewer members—there are 40 senators—and it is probable that the Governor and accompanying officials will swear in

the Senate prior to meeting the House members.

President Wells, Clerk Coolidge and Chaplain Edward A. Horton are to be re-elected and it is understood that William H. Sanger of Boston will be reappointed assistant clerk.

Before adjourning, the Senate will receive from Secretary Langtry a list of the voting returns from the last State election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, executive councilors and senators. These returns have been canvassed by the Governor and Council but must also be canvassed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

The two branches will convene in their respective chambers Thursday at 11 a. m. and about noon the senators will proceed to the House Chamber where the exercises in connection with the inauguration of Governor McCall for a second term will be held before a joint convention of both branches and in the presence of the leading officials of the State and many other invited guests.

## CORPORATIONS OPPOSE GRANT OF LIQUOR LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Objections on the part of several corporations to the granting of liquor licenses for places where they would be tempted to their employees has resulted in the refusal to grant the requests of two applicants in this city and in Delaware County.

The remonstrance of the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Chester to an application which, if granted, would place a saloon "in the path to its pay gate" was thought sufficient by the Delaware Court to warrant the refusal of one applicant's petition. The company explained that it would soon have 500 men at work in its plant, that it already has contracts for 10 vessels which will aggregate 100,000 tons, and made the argument that the sale of liquor near its gates would increase the number of accidents in the plant and impair the efficiency of its workmen.

In the other instance, opposition to the sale of liquor in the Milbourne Hotel near the Sixty-ninth Street terminal which is used by several big traction companies was made by those corporations. This is the fourth time this application has been refused.

## CANAL SLIDES ARE THOUGHT OBVIATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The channel through the slides of Gaillard Cut in the Panama Canal is in better condition now than ever before. The work of clearing the passage, with hope against recurrence of the slides, is far advanced and the latest official announcement of its progress says:

"The Central Cut through which the vessels pass, known as the sailing channel, has a minimum depth of 33 feet and the least width of a channel of 30-foot depth, is 180 feet."

"The dredges Corozal and Paraiso are at work in the slide area. They are working close to Gibraltar, removing the rock itself and cutting in behind it to prevent its being pushed forward. It has been reduced in size and now extends only about 30 feet above the surface of the water in the cut."

## EVERETT INAUGURAL SITUATION UNCLEAR

EVERETT, Mass.—A special meeting of the Everett Board of Aldermen will be held tonight at which the place for the inaugural exercises on next Monday evening will be discussed for the third time this week. On Tuesday evening the board voted to hold the exercises in the High School auditorium as in former years, and last night that decision was upheld. Mayor-elect Mullen, however, desires to have the exercises in the State Armory.

In place of the usual review of his administration at the inaugural exercises, retiring Mayor Chambers has issued a statement in which he states that in spite of expenditures for public improvements amounting to \$652,720.21 during the five years of his administration the city debt has been reduced \$1709.27. He predicts a reduction in the tax rate.

## BOSTON TO HAVE PAPER IN RUSSIAN

A combined weekly magazine and newspaper in the Russian language is to be published by the Solidarity Publishing Company of Boston, beginning next week. This periodical is the first of its kind in New England, said Nicolai A. Glebov of 428 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, editor of it. The chief object of the periodical, he said, is to educate persons who read only the Russian language, in social and economic problems. Special stories dealing with problems of the day will be printed.

## NEW LIBRARY DEDICATED

BEVERLY, Mass.—The exercises dedicating the new public library at Beverly Farms were held in the building yesterday afternoon. Arthur A. Forness, chairman of the building committee, made the presentation, and it was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor McDonald. Miss Louise Loring of Prides Crossing presented the city with a small park adjoining the library.

## GOVERNOR MC CALL A GUEST

The second annual recital of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Musical Clubs was given at the Hotel Somerset last night. Governor and Mrs. Samuel W. McCall and President Mrs. Kenyon L. Butterfield were among the guests.

## LIVELY DEBATE OVER ELEVATED FARE EXPECTED

Chamber of Commerce Committee Report to Be Discussed in Open Meeting of the Organization in Ford Hall

A large attendance of the members of the Chamber of Commerce is expected at Ford Hall next Wednesday evening when the report of the committee on public utilities on the financial condition of the Boston Elevated will be presented to the members for discussion and action. The report has been accepted by the directors, but in their acceptance they voted to place it before an open meeting of the organization for adoption or rejection.

In its report the committee on public utilities favored an increase in fares on the Boston Elevated if other means of relief prove insufficient. Dissent has already been taken to certain phases of the report by two members of the committee and one director, and it is thought that the open meeting will all forth a lively debate, not only on the report itself, but also on the finances of the Elevated and its relations to the public, says the report.

As a general proposition, says the report, the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to contributions by the city or State to assist the Boston Elevated, but dissent is taken to this proposition, together with one or two other features of the report, by two members of the committee, March G. Bennett and William S. Ewing, and by Director Louis E. Kirscht.

In addition to dissenting from that portion of the report which states that the city or State should contribute in no case to the relief of the Elevated, Mr. Bennett also thinks that the Chamber of Commerce should not take at this time the position that relief must necessarily be given for the reason that the facts on which such a decision must be based are not yet established.

In his opinion it would have been wiser for the committee to have waited until the special recess session of the Legislature had made its mission of the report and thus provided complete data on the proposition. He says that the committee was practically restricted to the brief of the company and certain generally known facts and consequently its position must be on the whole a statement of a general proposition. Such a statement, he holds, could have been made more effectively after the recess committee reports which it will have in its possession.

Mr. Kirscht dissents from the portion of the report relating to city or State contributions and the rating of fares, as he believes that, if relief is found necessary, it should be given in the form of contributions by the city or State on some equitable basis instead of raising fares.

"My exception to the report of the Committee on Public Utilities is largely a matter of emphasis, and I can best state it by outlining the position which ought to be taken, a position which is in substantial accord with the report of the committee, but not quite so in all respects," says Mr. Ewing.

"The greatest emphasis of all should be placed on the necessity of knowing whether the Elevated Railway Company needs relief at all, so to what extent. We have perfectly good prima facie case presented by one party. No action should be taken until that ex parte statement has been verified by the competent tribunal (recess commission of the Legislature) which is now sitting."

"I am perfectly confident that the officials of the company would not put out any statement that is not true, but we have learned from our dealings with the New Haven and other public service corporations that it is easily possible to make absolutely true statements which are, nevertheless, misleading. For this reason I find it impossible to comprehend why anybody should be willing to recommend any method of relief without first emphasizing the need at determining whether any and how much relief is needed."

"It unfortunately has been stated and repeated many times in the daily papers that the 'committee is unanimous in the opinion that the Elevated needs relief financially.' This is not the correct statement. The correct position of the committee is expressed in its report in these words: 'On the incomplete data at hand the chamber has reason to think that the Elevated probably does need relief.'"

"It seems to me that the first duty of the present commission of the Legislature is to carefully scrutinize both the data that we had and all other information they can obtain to convincingly determine whether such relief is actually needed."

"I am not willing, as a majority of the committee were, to make the statement of the general principle that the Government should never assist the Elevated Railway Company. Circumstances may arise under which it is necessary, in the public interest, that an extension of our transit facilities be made, which will not bring a return to the company. In such a case, I think the Government should not be stopped from providing such facilities. I agree with the committee, however, that, at this time, that is not a desirable means of assisting the Elevated in case it needs assistance."

"With such a system as we have at present I think it is a fundamentally sound proposition that passengers should pay in fares all that their transportation costs. If this is done, the public will be warranted in demanding exactly the transportation accommodations they want, knowing that whatever they get they will pay for."

"For this reason I believe that if it should be shown that, with the best

possible management of the company, it will cost more than 5 cents each to carry passengers, then fares should be raised to meet the actual cost, including a reasonable return on the investment."

## SCHOOL CENTER EVENTS FOR THE WEEK ANNOUNCED

School centers start up again next week after the holiday vacation. Some announce new activities and new clubs, and all report increased enthusiasm. Events announced are as follows:

Charlestown School Center—Jan. 3, Junior City Council, special discussion on schools; folk dancing in gymnasium; Eva W. White Dramatic Club starts work on a new production, Jan. 4, new officers take charge of Mothers and Homemakers Club for the year, Mrs. Aidie English presiding; Jan. 5, Orchestra Club meeting; Home Millinery Club organizes; Choral Club meeting (women); Debating Club will discuss special topics; Boys Gymnastic Club; Jan. 6, "The Eagle's Nest," in the hall in motion pictures; basketball in the gymnasium; Howard Five of Charlestown vs. Cosmopolitan Five of the West End.

East Boston School Center—Jan. 2, Women's Club, Mary Pickford day. Installation of officers. Special rally, day program. Jan. 4, midyear reception to past and present members. Jan. 5, Regular club activities. Jan. 6, basketball match, East Boston vs. Lincoln A. C. of Brookline.

North End School Center—Jan. 5, Entertainment by Eliot School Graduates Club. There will be a "mock trial," selections by the Columbus Musical Club and the installation of officers. Frank Leveroni will speak. Jan. 6, New Year's party under the auspices of the Eliot School Graduates Club and the Embroidery Club. A committee from the Center Council is making arrangements for the annual Center dinner which is to take place at the Twentieth Century Club on Feb. 19.

South Boston School Center—Jan. 3, meeting of the boys' athletic clubs in the gymnasium and a match game of basketball between two picked teams of the center. Orchestral rehearsal in the assembly hall. Meeting of the girls club. Jan. 5, postponed meeting of the center council at 8:30 p. m. Ways and means of self-support will be brought before the meeting by the committee on that subject. Jan. 6, center assembly in the gymnasium.

Wells School Center—Jan. 5, first lecture of the new year, under the auspices of the Independent Workmen's Circle; center band to be organized. Jan. 6, the combined clubs of the center will hold a party for members and friends. Afternoon, the Mothers' Club will hold its regular group meeting. Under the direction of the Old South Association, a civic group for men will hold its first meeting. The group will be conducted by Joseph Resnick of Tufts College. Plans are being made for the annual bazaar of the Mothers' Club, the proceeds of which go to make up the center fund. Jan. 12, the first advisory board meeting of the center.

West End School Center—Dec. 31, a reception by Branch 46 of the I. W. C. at the Elizabeth Peabody House.

Roxbury School Center—Jan. 2, community entertainment in auditorium. Jan. 3, afternoon, first rehearsal of Women's Dramatic Club. Jan. 4, afternoon, annual meeting of Mothers Club. Reports and election of officers. Miss Clara Standenmayer, contralto soloist. Jan. 5, gymnasium, party including refreshments.

## CIVIL SERVICE TEST PLAN TO BE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An important committee has been appointed to consider and report upon the existing scheme of examination for Class I of the Home Civil Service.

To submit for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a revised scheme such as they may judge to be best adapted for the selection of the type of officer required for that class of the civil service, and at the same time most advantageous to the higher education of this country, and, in framing such a scheme to take into account, so far as possible, the various other purposes which the scheme in question has hitherto served, and to consult the Indian Office, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office, as to their requirements, in so far as they differ from those of the Home Civil Service.

The members of the committee are: Mr. Stanley Leathes, C. B., First Civil Service Commissioner (chairman); Sir Alfred Ewing, K. C. B., F. R. S., vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh; Sir Henry Alexander Miers, D. Sc., F. R. S., vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester; Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, M. A., F. R. S., vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield; Prof. W. G. Adams, M. A., Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions in the University of Oxford, and the secretary to the committee is Mr. D. B. Malr, M. A., Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association will be held at the Twentieth Century Club on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 8:30 p. m. Annual reports and election of officers will be followed by speeches by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, Richard H. Dana, and Harvey N. Shepard.

## DORCHESTER BOARD OF TRADE

Members-elect to the State Legislature from the Dorchester district of Boston, as well as residents of that district, have been invited by the Dor-



Drawn  
from Hat  
shown by  
Chandler & Co.

## New Demi-Season Hats

Many are priced but 10.00, 15.00, 20.00 and 25.00

- New Satin Antique Hats
- New Lace with Velvet Hats
- New Ribbon Hats
- New Satin with Crepe Hats
- New Satin with Liere Hats
- New Turbans—Tricornes
- New Mushrooms—Pokes
- New Sailors, straight, flaring
- New Dinner or Dance Hats
- New Close Hats, flower &c.

Charming for present wear and yet they anticipate the designs which will probably prevail months hence. The prices are most moderate, much less than hats of like quality could probably be sold for later, as now is the time when fine millinery materials are offered at great discounts.

## Drapery Fabrics and Curtains

Beginning  
Tuesday

## Clearance

Fifth  
Floor

Analyze the values which follow—Examine the goods carefully—Note the quality, the patterns and the colorings—Then see how favorably the prices compare with what you would have to pay for goods of like character elsewhere.

### Cretonnes—Block Prints

All 50 inches wide—Odd pieces left from a purchase of thousands of yards imported fabrics, most all repriced to close.

- 42 yds. Cretonne Print on twilled cotton, 2.00.
- 37 yds. Print on French Rep, 75c.
- 29 yds. English Linen Tapestry Print, 2.50.
- 19 yds. Cretonne, ribbon design, 75c.
- 45 yds. Heavy Block Print, 1.50.
- 27 yds. Printed Warp, border design, 1.00.
- 40 yds. English Chintz Pattern, 75c.
- 31 yds. All Linen, heavy print, 2.25.
- 39 yds. Two-Tone Green Cretonne on twilled cotton, 40c.
- 19 yds. Shadow Print, 2.25.
- 12 yds. Chintz Pattern, English quality, 1.00.
- 21 yds. Cotton Taffeta Cretonne Print, 1.50.
- 41 yds. Tapestry Print on heavy linen, 2.50.

Odd Lengths Cretonnes—five to thirty yards in a piece—tapestry, chintz and cretonne effects. 31 and 36 in. wide. Marked to close, yard 25c and 35c.

### Odd Lots of 2 to 6 pairs Inexpensive Curtains

290 Pairs Lace Curtains, novelty scrim, marquisette, novelty nets, hand-drawn work, lace insertions and edges.

1.50, 2.15 to 2.85 pr.

### Tapestries, Damasks, etc.

All 50 inches wide—Imported Upholstery fabrics left from special purchases. All repriced to close.

- 12 yds. All Silk Tapestry, 7.50.
- 35 yds. Mulberry Velvet, Jasper stripe, 5.00.
- 11 yds. Wool Tapestry, English quality, 2.75.
- 22 yds. Silk Brocade, heavy quality, 4.50.
- 16 yds. Imp. Silk Damask, two-tone, 4.50.
- 33 yds. Silk Velvet, antique weave, 7.50.
- 21 yds. French Tapestry, verdure design, 2.75.
- 15 yds. Heavy Silk Brocade Tapestry, 7.50.
- 31 yds. English Wool Tapestry, 2.75.
- 26 yds. Silk Velvet, stripes, 5.00.
- 15 yds. Silk Damask, antique pattern, 5.00.

Established  
1817  
**Chandler & Co.**

## CUBAN DEBT BOND ISSUES ANNULLED

HAVANA, Cuba—President Menocal has signed a decree suspending a resolution adopted by the City Council of Havana on Nov. 11, providing for the issue of municipal bonds to pay debts amounting to \$1,000,000. The resolution, which was passed by a vote of 10 to 9, was bought up by Wall Street, according to a New York report, and a similar resolution for a bond issue to meet claims for services alleged to have been rendered under Spanish domination, which were bought up by the same party, was also suspended. President Menocal, who was elected in 1912, has since then been struggling with the financial problems of the city of Havana.

## BROOKLINE CIVIC FORUM

Owen R. Lovjoy will talk on "Child Labor in America" before the Brookline Civic Forum in the Harvard Congregational Church tomorrow evening. Mr. Lovjoy is secretary of the National Child Labor Commission and took an important part in the drafting and securing the passage of the Child Labor Act.



**AMUSEMENTS**  
**DRAMATIC READING**  
COURTESY OF MRS.  
Powers School Theater, 2011th St., Broadway, Cal.  
First Member  
**LELAND POWERS**  
—MEMBER—  
Friday, Nov. 1st, 1912, 8:00 P.M.  
Columbia St. Theatre



## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Hungarian troops broke the strong resistance of the Allied adversaries in the mountains and reached Dumitrest, 20 kilometers northwest of Rimnik-Sarat. The right wing of the Army advanced northeastward between the Rimnik sector and the courage of the Bezou, captured several tenaciously defended villages and gave the retreating Russians no time to settle themselves in the prepared position in the lakes sector.

The prisoners brought in on Dec. 28 number 1400 Russians and the booty three cannon and several machine guns.

In Dobruja Ratchelu has been captured.

Western front—Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the west bank of the Meuse yesterday, on Hill 304 and on the south slope of Le Mort Homme, portions of infantry regiments made advances into French positions, from which 222 prisoners, among whom were four officers, together with seven machine guns, were brought back. Several French counterattacks upon the captured trenches, which also were repeated during the night, were repulsed.

Several prisoners were brought back from hostile positions in the Cheppy wood and Malancourt.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication issued shortly after midnight says:

A party of our troops successfully raided the enemy lines east of le Sars on Thursday evening. Their trenches were found to have been damaged greatly by our artillery fire.

A raid was attempted on Friday evening on our positions east of Armentieres, but was repulsed.

After a comparatively quiet night the artillery activity was resumed with vigor today (Friday), by both sides, reaching a pitch of some intensity along our front south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Berles.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office statement issued yesterday morning says:

West of the River Meuse, after long bombardment mentioned in Thursday's communiqué, the violence of enemy gun fire increased still more. Late in the afternoon the Germans started a strong attack on a large front. This attack was broken by our certain infantry and machine gun fire except in one position.

Certain small detachments of our opponents penetrated one of our trenches to the south of Le Mort Homme.

East of the river we have dispersed a strong German reconnaissance east of Hardaumont work.

The War Office communication, issued last night, says:

Between the Aisne and the Oise our artillery carried out a destructive fire on German organizations. Our patrols penetrated enemy trenches which had been badly shattered. They had been evacuated by the Germans.

On the left bank of the Meuse our opponents violently bombarded in the course of the afternoon our positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. We stopped several attacks that were attempted by means of grenades at various points on this front. Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—

Austro-German forces continue to advance at several points on the Moldavian frontier, says the Russian official statement issued yesterday. Battles are in progress for domination of the heights held by the Russians and Rumanians to the east of Sosen.

Violent fighting took place between Russian troops and forces of the Central Powers yesterday, in central Rumania. In the vicinity of Amara a Teuton force, 35,000 men strong, launched an attack on the Russian lines.

The battle continued until evening, when the engagement slackened.

In the sectors of Rimnik Sarat and Boldu all of the attacks of the invaders were repulsed by the Russians.

Dobruja: Along the whole front the enemy troops conducted attacks against our patrol guards.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—On the

Trentino front the artillery was especially active and a small encounter in the neighborhood of Sano resulted in our favor. In the Gorizia area our opponents shelled the town and its suburbs without causing much damage.

Yesterday, on the Carso, the artillery was still active. Our batteries shelled enemy columns moving along the Brestovizza-Selo road. A small attack attempted by our opponents against the Dolina, which we recently occupied south of Mt. Fatti, was promptly repulsed by our troops.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Higher requirements than high school diplomas for admission to law schools were demanded in resolutions adopted Friday at the closing session of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. Elimination of commercial law schools as members of the association was also decided on.

## SOMME BATTLE SUMMARIZED IN BRITISH REPORT

(Continued from page one)

ensive was gaining, it was evident that the strain might become too great unless timely action were taken. Accordingly, I agreed that the attack should be launched whenever the general situation required it, with as great a force as might then be available.

"By the end of May the pressure on the Italian front had assumed such serious proportions that the Russian campaign was opened early in June, and the successes gained against the Austrians at once caused a movement of German troops from the western to the eastern front. This, however, did not lessen the pressure on Verdun, and therefore it was agreed that the combined British and French offensive would not be postponed beyond the end of June."

As to the results of the Somme battle, Sir Douglas Haig sums them up as follows: Verdun had been relieved; the main German forces had been held on the western front, and the enemy's strength had been very considerably worn down. Anyone of these three results is in itself sufficient to justify the Somme battle. "The attainment of all three," he says, "affords ample compensation for the splendid efforts of our troops and for the sacrifices made by ourselves and our allies."

"The desperate struggle for the possession of Verdun had invested that place with a moral and political importance out of all proportion to its military value. Its fall would undoubtedly have been proclaimed a great victory for our enemies and would have shaken the faith of many in our ultimate success. The failure of the enemy to capture it, despite great efforts and heavy losses, was a severe blow to his prestige. Information obtained, both during the progress of the Somme battle and since the suspension of active operations, has fully established the effect of our offensive in keeping the enemy's main forces tied to the western front."

"In November the strength of the enemy in the western theater was greater than in July, notwithstanding the abandonment of the offensive at Verdun. It is, therefore, justifiable to conclude that the Somme offensive not only relieved Verdun, but held large forces which would otherwise have been employed against our allies in the East."

As to the wearing down of the German strength, Sir Douglas says, "There is sufficient evidence to place it beyond any doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material have been very considerably higher than those of the Allies, while morally the balance of the advantage on our side is still greater."

"Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even larger numbers became latterly decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle. Aided by the great depth of his defenses and by frequent retreats, which his resources of men enabled him to effect, discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But toward the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there is no doubt that his power of resistance very seriously diminished."

In the course of his detailed study of the operations, General Haig frequently touches on the handicaps of the weather. In mid-October came the Allies' great chance to break through the German lines.

"We had at last," writes General Haig, "reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had as yet attained. The resistance of the troops opposed to us had seriously weakened in the course of recent operations and there is no reason to suppose that the effort required was not within our powers. Unfortunately at this juncture very unfavorable weather set in and continued with scarcely a break during the remainder of October and the early part of November."

"Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery, and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads, broken by countless shell craters, rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap to the full the advantage we had gained."

General Haig's report contains frequent mention of the work of the tanks. One example follows:

"Gueudecourt was carried, after protecting trenches to the west had been captured, in an interesting fashion. In the early morning a tank started down a portion of a trench held by the enemy, from the northwest, firing its machine guns and followed by bombers. The enemy could not escape, as we held the trench at the southern end. At the same time an airplane flew down the length of the trench, also firing its machine gun at the enemy. The enemy finally waved white handkerchiefs in token of surrender, and when this was reported by the airplane the infantry accepted the surrender of the garrison. Besides a great number of officers and 362 men, our total casualties were 5."

General Haig pays a tribute to the work of the various departments of the service during the battle. He declares that the aircraft consistently maintained the supremacy of the air throughout the entire period, while the tunnel companies equally maintained their superiority over the enemy

under ground. Discussing the use of gas and liquid fire, he says:

"The employment by the enemy of gas and liquid flames compelled us not only to discover ways to protect our troops, but also to devise means of using the same instruments. Our own experience of the numerous experiments and trials necessary before gas and flames could be used, of the great preparations which had to be made for their manufacture and of the special training required for the personnel employed, showed that the employment of such methods by the Germans was not the result of desperate decision, but had been prepared deliberately. Since we have been compelled in self-defense to use similar methods it is satisfactory to be able to record, on the evidence of prisoners, documents captured and our own observations, that the enemy has suffered heavy casualties from our gas attacks, while the means of protection adopted by us proved thoroughly effective."

As to the soldiers who accomplished these results, Sir Douglas Haig says: "These troops who have accomplished so much under such conditions and against an army and nation whose chief concern for so many years has been preparation for war constitutes a feat of which the history of our nation records no equal."

"Among the long roll of victories borne on the colors of our regiments there has never been a higher test of the endurance and resolution of our infantry."

"They have shown themselves worthy of the highest traditions of our race and of their proud records of former wars."

Summing up the future prospects of the Entente, Sir Douglas says: "The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time that the war may last before the objects for which the Allies are fighting have been attained; but the Somme battle has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain these objects."

"The German army is the mainstay of the Central Powers and fully half of that army, despite all the advantages of a defensive supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither the victors nor the vanquished will forget this and though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, many thousands in his ranks will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist or to overcome. Our new armies enter the battle with a determination to win and with confidence in their power to do so."

"They have proved to themselves, to the enemy and to the world that this confidence was justified and in the fierce struggle they have been through they have learned many valuable lessons for the future."

## PACIFIC COAST FOOD BOYCOTTS REDUCE PRICES

(Continued from page one)

Coast states and under shipment from this region, the prices have risen greatly.

In California, while the figures for the present supply are not available, Mrs. W. T. Cleverdon, chairman of the citizens' committee of Berkeley that is investigating the matter, has informed this bureau that large quantities have been dumped into the bay. A private investigator of the potato situation in California, writing to show that there is no "corner" on the potato market and whose article was so headed in the newspapers, states in the text of his story that one man will probably make \$1,500,000 from his present holdings.

Idaho reports that its potato crop this year is as large as it was last year and that 3500 carloads are still held in the state, about 3000 carloads having been shipped. Partial figures show that up to Nov. 28 shipments from California had been 3917 cars; from Nevada 239 cars; and from Oregon 650 cars, there remaining in this state between 1000 and 2000 cars.

While Oregon generally reports practically no storage and accounts for rising prices on the conventional ground of supply and demand, a committee working under the Housewives League reports that cars loaded with foodstuffs have been standing on out-of-the-way sidings for months. The committee declares that it has found 300,000 pounds of butter, 250,000 pounds of it belonging to one creamery company, and 72,000 dozen eggs held in six carloads of cases. Commission men and others are said to have bought this produce when it was low and are holding the cars by paying the demurrage charges.

One cause of high prices, according to information given this bureau by one who is in a position to know, is the action of retail grocers, especially those operating so-called chains or groups of stores. It is pointed out that a few of these working together, with their great buying and selling leverage, are in a position to exercise a good deal of influence in price making.

In regard to the accuracy of the widely made assertion that there is a shortage of food supplies, a Government report, with figures up to Dec. 1, shows that in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states there was at that time not only no actual shortage but not even a comparative deficiency over the amount of stocks on hand at the same time last year. As this report did not include all of the storage plants in the region named, it may be assumed that the quantity of food on hand is much larger than is indicated in the report for the reason that those storage plants that refused to report their holdings were not likely to have been those that had little on hand.

## Judge Sustains Egg Order

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A decision sustaining John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, in his

order directing dealers to stamp separately each cold storage egg, was handed down Friday by Supreme Court Justice Blum. The court made permanent, pending trial of the issues involved, a temporary injunction restraining several large dealers from selling unstamped eggs.

## Public Exploited

Federal District Attorneys Confer on Price Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some of the conclusions reached by the Federal district attorneys of the Atlantic states, who met here yesterday with George W. Anderson, district attorney of Massachusetts, appointed to take charge of the Federal inquiry into the high prices of food and coal, are that certain unscrupulous dealers have taken advantage of conditions to exploit the public, that in many places the high prices are due to violations of the law, that some dealers are reaping exorbitant harvests by delaying shipments, and that neither supply nor demand for coal is normal.

A plan is being considered by which delays in handling of cars of coal and food would be reported to the Department of Justice in the district where they occur, a plan which has already been introduced in New England. It is not the belief of the investigators that they can deal with the economic causes of high prices, but only with violators of existing laws. A definite program for dealing with the situation has not been completed.

## Investigations Discounted

New York Commissioner Explains Direct Marketing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That no investigation, of itself, will reduce the high cost of living is the belief of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, as expressed at a meeting of editors protesting against high prices. "Men who control the utilities between the source of supply and the consumer," he said, "put down the price for the farmer and put it up for the consumer. These men have been indicted and fined and jailed. They pay their fines, get out of jail and are right back on the job again. Then we have investigations, and more investigations, all of which cost the people more money."

"My plan is to put the farmer in direct touch, as nearly as it is possible, with the consumer. At a central point I would put an agent of the farmers who would work with them and with no one else. Let the farmers ship their goods to him. Let him grade their products and ship them to the retailer, who would sell to the consumer. The cooperative work in shipping will save expense to the farmer. Then the surplus can be shipped to a central or terminal market, where an agent or agents of the farmers can take care of it. This will naturally make the cost less to the consumer."

"You might ask why I haven't put this system into practice. I will tell you. Because it costs money to put up the markets, and the State will not give me the money. The last Legislature gave \$10,000,000 for the adornment of a park, and two years ago they appropriated \$5,000,000 for a speedway. You don't receive any benefits from such a proposition, but the money for it comes out of your pockets."

"It isn't the cost which stops the system. It is the politicians, men who are helped in their campaigns by the middlemen, and who return the compliment when they reach office. And they tell me it is more important to appropriate money for speedways and ornamental parks, roads and reservations than it is to provide for the feeding of the people. We pay annually for food \$800,000,000, and this system would mean a saving to the people of the State of \$200,000,000 annually."

## To Oust Middleman

Object of Conference to Take Place in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, says that at the conference of growers, producers and shippers from all parts of the country to take place in this city in the spring, a national attempt to eliminate the middleman from handling foodstuffs will be made. The tentative plan includes the establishment of a large union receiving station in this city, in which every State would have a section to which State's producers could send their foodstuffs for direct sale to the consumer. This station would be supervised by stat. or city authorities and accountings made direct to the farmers.

Commissioner Hartigan says that Vermont is about to establish an office here for the sale of foodstuffs direct. Two representatives of chambers of commerce and merchant associations in Florida are here arranging for the sale of goods from that State. A station is being built at Jacksonville for the elimination of the middleman. Agents from other states are expected here soon to make arrangements for shipping goods direct.

It is the commissioner's belief that the National Conference of Shippers, Producers and Growers will be formed at the meeting here in the spring. He believes such a conference could accomplish more to reduce the cost of living than any number of legislative bills.

## Cooperative Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A purchasing association is being organized among the 85,000 employees of New York City. At first it will take steps to

## New Overland And Willys-Knight Prices

Effective December 25th

Country Club . . . \$750

Willys-Knight Coupe . \$1650

85-4 Touring Coupe . \$1250

85-4 Touring Sedan . \$1450

85-6 Touring Coupe . \$1385

85-6 Touring Sedan . \$1585

Overland 1200 lb.  
Delivery Wagon . \$850

All prices f. o. b. Toledo

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CONNELL &amp; McKONE CO., Distributors

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B. S. 8736RETAIL SALESROOM, 533-539 Commonwealth Ave.  
Manchester, N. H., Branch, 1306 Elm St.SERVICE STATION, 109 Brookline Ave.  
Worcester Branch, 753 Main St.

## The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio

Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles  
and Light Commercial Cars  
"Made in U. S. A."

avoid the retailer's profit on foodstuffs and then seek cooperation with producers. Later the system will be extended to cover clothes, coal, furniture, millinery, haberdashery and other materials. Cooperative buying is already practiced by employees of the Law Department. John H. Greener, chief clerk of this department, obtained Mayor Mitchell's approval of the experiment. From the result of the Law Department employees' experiment Mr. Greener says that a number of manufacturers and representatives of packing houses have made proposals to the committee. There will be agents of the association in all the city buildings. The Law Department system, netting a saving of 15 per cent, has handled butter and eggs and other foodstuffs. The organization is beginning operations in the Municipal Building. Early in 1917 the system is expected to be in working order in all departments.

## Municipal Abattoir Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Civic League of Columbia has pledged its members to buy only such meats as come from beyond the State and which therefore have undergone inspection by United States officials under the Interstate Commerce Laws. The league adopts this policy as a measure toward compelling the erection of a municipal abattoir for the handling of native meats.

## Egg Handling to Be Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

M'GREGOR, Ia.—By a campaign of education, W. B. Barney, Dairy Commissioner of Iowa, plans to save \$1,000,000 worth of eggs to the consumer next year. Iowa has an annual egg crop of \$20,500,000. Of this amount, Mr. Barney says, about \$1,000,000 worth is lost each year in getting the product to market, due to lack of knowledge of the farmers and egg dealers of Iowa and improper methods of handling. Next summer Mr. Barney will have the use of a special car and equipment, and will tour the State teaching the farmers and dealers how to avoid this \$1,000,000 loss.

## JUDGE CABOT TO SPEAK

Judge Frederick P. Cabot will speak on "The Juvenile Court in the Community" at the meeting of the Mattapanock Woman's Club in the Hawes Unitarian Church parlors, East Broadway, South Boston, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6.

## WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Announcement is made by the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party that the Sunday afternoon story hour for children will be continued through the winter. John J. and Mrs. Mary W. Cronan have been secured to give a series of stories on "Peace Heroes."

## WOMEN'S COAT SHOP

Store closed  
Monday,  
New Year's  
Day

*Filene's*

Hats and  
clothes for  
the South,  
now ready.

## More women's coats at January prices

Silk plush and silk velours

The first shipment was snapped up by women who were surprised to find luxurious coats of silk plush and imported silk velours, lined throughout, many trimmed with excellent furs, \$25 and \$29.50. This shipment is in every respect a duplicate of the first. It includes a hundred coats.

The silk plush coats  
are \$25.

The silk velvet velours  
coats are \$29.50.

Women's new  
heavy cloth  
coats cost  
little

Heavy wool velours  
coats, \$15.

Full soft velours coats  
with wide plush  
bands, \$25.

Heavy coats with big  
natural raccoon col-  
lars, \$18.50.



All colors—all sizes—all new—all made properly

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## MERGER PLAN IS DECLARED TO BE UNINSPIRED

Mr. Allen Says His Bill to Unite  
Public Service and Lighting  
Boards Was Outlined by Him  
in Last Legislature

Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, who filed at the State House this week a bill to consolidate the Public Service Commission and the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, says in reply to inquiries, that his merger plan was contemplated and outlined by him during the last session of the Legislature, when he was a member of the Special Committee on Consolidation of Commissions. The bill was not "inspired" by any outside parties, and the ousting from office of the present members of the two commissions was not one of the purposes of the measure, he said.

Mr. Allen was informed that the presentation of the bill had caused considerable discussion among citizens who approve of the recent activity of the Gas Board in the public interest, particularly the searching examination by Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg, a recent appointee to the board, of relations between gas and affiliated corporations and of their bearing on the consumer. Mr. Allen was told that many people believe the Gas Board as constituted at present is actively working for the benefit of the public and it was pointed out that the consolidation bill threatens to oust from office not only Mr. Lewenberg but also Commissioner Morris Schaff, who for years has displayed zeal for fair relations between the gas companies and the public. This threatened impairment of gas company supervision in the interest of the public, coming as it does immediately after the recent revelations of conditions within the Consolidated Gas Companies and when a cheaper gas price for Boston consumers is being agitated, has aroused considerable curiosity as to the governing motives behind the Allen bill.

Replying to this Representative Allen said that when he was serving in the last Legislature on the Commission on Consolidation of Commissions both the Public Service Commission and the Gas Board were among the several commissions under consideration. There was a proposal to reduce the service commission to three members and to reduce the members' salaries from \$8000 to \$6000. He objected to this proposition because he believed three members were too few to handle the work and because the compensation was too low for the service required. However, he did believe at that time that there was an opportunity to solve the problem by consolidating the service and gas boards, and the plan he outlined then was substantially what he has embodied in his bill. This plan was outlined before Commissioner Lewenberg was appointed to the Gas Board, said Mr. Allen.

Asked to tell why he thought the proposed consolidated boards plan was better than separate boards, as at present, the representative from Newton said that a consolidation would permit a division of the work so that specific subjects and questions of no great importance can be handled by sub-boards, that it will enable the full board to give more and longer public hearings on subjects of vital importance, that duplication of considerable office equipment will be ended, and that there would result a financial saving of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 annually.

"One way in which my bill will help," continued Mr. Allen, "is this: At present, if one of the members of the Gas Board is unable to sit during the hearing of a question, only two members are present. If they disagree regarding a solution, there is a deadlock and the matter is held up. This possibility of deadlock is a bad thing in itself and ought to be removed. Furthermore, it is not wise to leave settlement of some questions to only two members. Under my bill, if one of the members of a sub-board cannot sit at a hearing, the chairman of the full board will appoint a commissioner to take his place and the hearing can proceed with a full quota."

"Another way the consolidation bill will help," continued Mr. Allen, "is this: At present, the Public Service Commission of five considers all questions and the time of the full board is often occupied with relatively unimportant matters that could be heard as well by a sub-board. My bill allows reference of minor questions to sub-boards, whose decisions are to be accepted as the decision of the board. Thus, the full board may devote its time only to important matters. I believe this will mean more and longer public hearings on those questions which are of vital importance to the public."

Governor McCall having stated publicly that he considers the present Gas Board a "pretty good" board, it is believed at the State House that these commissioners would be named by him on a consolidated board.

The Allen Bill calls for a single board of seven members, one of whom is to be secretary of the board. The chairman is to receive \$8000 and the other members \$7500 annually. All members are to be appointed for terms of seven years.

Four sub-boards of three members each are to be appointed by the chairman, one of which shall deal exclusively with matters relating to steam railroads and steamships. Another is to have jurisdiction over all matters relating to street and elevated railways, while a third will have charge of matters relating to gas, electricity and water supply, and the fourth will

deal with matters relating to telegraphs and telephones.

It is provided in the bill that each of the six members, except the secretary, must serve upon two of the sub-boards.

## MINNEAPOLIS TO HOLD FATHERS' AND SONS' BANQUET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The elder and younger generation of Minneapolis men will get together the night of Dec. 27 for the annual "fathers and sons" banquet of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. This affair, inaugurated last year, was such a success that it is to be continued each winter, and the attendance at the coming banquet is expected to reach 1000.

The prime motive in arranging for the event has been to interest the younger generation in the civic affairs of Minneapolis, and to give the boys some idea of the responsibility for civic betterment which will be theirs in future years.

Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist, President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota and others will speak. The dinner will be served on the main floor of the Auditorium. Because women also are interested in civic affairs they will be admitted to the gallery with their daughters, there to listen to the speeches.

## BOSTON 70-CENT GAS MEASURE FILED

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan filed his "Seventy-Cent Gas" Bill with the clerk of the House today. The bill seeks to provide that beginning July 1, 1917, the standard price to be charged by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for gas supplied to its customers shall be 70 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The bill also seeks to establish the standard rate of dividends to be paid by the gas company at 7 per cent per annum.

Representative Daniel J. Young of Boston has filed the petition of Michael A. O'Brien Jr. to authorize each city to support a municipal university, offering instruction in the arts, sciences and professions and conferring degrees. The same representative has also filed another petition to make Feb. 12, Lincoln Day, a legal holiday.

## KANSAS REVOKES TELEGRAPH CHARTER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The charter of the Western Union Telegraph Company was revoked and the company prohibited from doing business in this State by an order issued by the Secretary of State yesterday. A restraining order preventing the revocation from going into effect was obtained at once by the company in Federal District Court and will be argued next Tuesday.

Revocation of the Western Union's charter was the outgrowth of a suit brought by William Overman of Hot Springs, asking damages for alleged nondelivery of a message. The company obtained a removal of the case from the State to the Federal Court, which is forbidden by State statute under penalty of loss of the right to do business in Arkansas.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—THE MERCANTILE HEART OF NEW ENGLAND

# Tuesday Will Mark the Beginning of A Fur Sale Extraordinary

A Sale that will even surpass in many respects the wonderful Cook Sale of 1913 and its Anniversary Sale of the following year.

## \$75,000 Worth of Absolutely New High-Grade Furs Bought and to Be Offered at 50 Cents on the Dollar

The story is brief: One of the partners of one of New York's best fur houses is retiring from the firm. This called for an immediate adjustment of business matters and the converting of a large and very fine stock of Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets into cash. As one of the few houses in the country which could use the quantity of goods involved, and as one of the largest regular customers of these manufacturers, Jordan Marsh Company obtained the entire stock at just 50% discount and will place it on sale at the same reduction.

**These Furs Are All New** This is no bankrupt stock or collection of undesirable furs by any means. On the contrary they are all fresh and new—in fact many pieces were in the process of making when the transaction was made a few days ago. We never have offered a choicer lot of furs in any sale.

**These Furs Are High Grade** No better furs are to be found anywhere—every piece is far above the ordinary in quality of pelt, in workmanship, in correctness of style. Most of the coats have not only shields but yokes of the silk—a characteristic feature of the most costly fur garments.

**The Season's Best Furs** These furs are in the most up-to-date and wanted kinds, such as Hudson Seal, Mole, Kolinsky, Natural Muskrat, Foxes, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Ermine, Mink, Natural Raccoon, etc.—and yet marked at PRICES AVERAGING HALF.

## Be on Hand Tuesday to Share in the Most Remarkable Fur Sale in Boston This Year

### Our Price Guarantee

We guarantee our prices on furs to be as low as—or lower than—those of any other store in New England.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS AND INQUIRIES AT ALL TIMES

# Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Arvon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

### Our Service Guarantee

Every piece of fur bought here—no matter what the price may be—carries our guarantee of satisfactory service to the purchaser.

## PRINT PAPER MANUFACTURERS REFUSE FACTS

Federal Trade Commission Denied Figures on Costs and Profits in Paper Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paper manufacturers surprised the Federal Trade Commission yesterday when, at a session of a postponed hearing arranged with consideration for the manufacturers' desires for time, they declined to discuss the commission's figures as to costs and profits of paper manufacturing.

The commission seemed disinclined to accept this evasion without action although no more definite intimation of the commission's attitude was given than the statement of Commissioner Davies that, if the Federal Trade Commission did not succeed in bringing relief to publishers, some other governmental agency "aid" would be invoked.

This was considered as meaning that if the manufacturers did not choose to deal with the commission, they would have to deal with the Department of Justice.

Nothing in the nature of an explanation of the manufacturers' position was forthcoming beyond the statement that there had not been time to study the commission's figures, although it is understood that the postponement of the hearings from about two weeks ago until yesterday, was to allow the manufacturers time for such study.

The manufacturers indicated their willingness, however, to discuss the proposals for distribution of paper which were submitted by the manufacturers some time ago. It is expected that the commission will now report directly to Congress without further hearings.

### Magazines Increase Price

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nearly a dozen of the most popular monthly and weekly magazines have announced increased subscription rates of about 33 1/3 per cent on account of the print paper shortage.

## LAWS PLANNED TO REDUCE LIVING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected that more than 50 bills aiming to reduce the cost of living will be introduced in the Assembly. These will include bills for municipal abattoirs, terminal markets, use of the subway in delivery service, and a food commission representing all factions with power to issue market quotations.

The middlemen will not be idle during the session. It is said that one exchange has raised a fund to oppose what its members consider unnecessary legislation. Commissioners Hartigan and Dillon of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and the State Department of Foods and Markets will head the representatives of the consumers who will strive for some definite constructive legislative program.

## MAYOR REJECTS THE SHAKESPEARE VILLAGE PROJECT

Park Department and Olmsted Brothers Recommend Plans for Back Bay Fens

Recommendations of the commissioners of the Park and Recreation Department and of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, led Mayor Curley last night to declare that the city had rejected the proposal of the Shakespearean Guild to build a Shakespeare village in the Back Bay Fens. The landscape architects who were consulted by the Park and Recreation Commission, declare that the plan would be in contravention with the agreement of the city with the original owners of the Back Bay Fens in which it was promised to develop the Fens as a landscape park.

The Park and Recreation Commissioners and the Olmsted Brothers propose to Mayor Curley that the city fill and grade the land of the so-called "sunken garden" or Fens, and allow games such as croquet, tennis and bowling to be played thereupon.

In part the report of the Olmsted Brothers, which bears the approval of the Park and Recreation Commission and Mayor Curley, is as follows:

"While we recognize the merit of the idea of erecting such a Shakespeare village somewhere about Boston, we are certain that it would be a very serious mistake for the city to permit such a project to be carried out in the Fens. It is safe to say that the project would require the whole of the largest single open area in the Fens, that south of the Boylston Street arch, and extending nearly to Agassiz Road."

"Just as it would surely be wrong and wasteful to locate such a Shakespeare village in Boston Common or in the Public Garden, so it would be even more objectionable to destroy one of the only two broad open spaces in the Fens in order to substitute

buildings, the main purpose of which is presumably to shelter collections of interesting furniture, relics, books, pictures and the like and to provide audience halls, restaurants, stables, schools, churches and other purposes in no wise recognized as integral parts of a refined public landscape. "It is much to be regretted that the city has for some years past allowed this valuable and once beautiful park meadow to become and to remain almost unusable and to some degree neglected and ugly, because in its present condition it may well strike many observers as waste land crying out to be utilized for some educational project."

### TRIAL OF DESTROYER ALDEN

ROCKLAND, Me.—Trials of the torpedo boat destroyer Alden held on the Government course were successful, according to a statement made by the Board of Inspection and Survey. The destroyer averaged 31.15 knots an hour in her five high speed runs, making one mile at the rate of 31.5 knots. A speed of 30 knots was required by the contract.

Anchor, compass and steering tests were also held. The trials will be completed with a four-hour full speed run today.

### WASHINGTON LIBELER JAILED

OLYMPIA, Wash.—As a libeler of George Washington's memory, Paul Haffer of Tacoma must serve four months in the county jail, Washington Supreme Court upholding the conviction of Haffer on a criminal libel charge. Haffer published an article accusing the first President of the United States of drunkenness and other irregularities.

### DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS

Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman, president of the Massachusetts Department, Daughters of Veterans, was tendered a reception at the Thorndike last evening by the members of the Mrs. Wilmon W. Blackmar Tent 29, Daughters of Veterans. There were 400 guests present. Mayor Curley was a speaker.

## New Year's Day

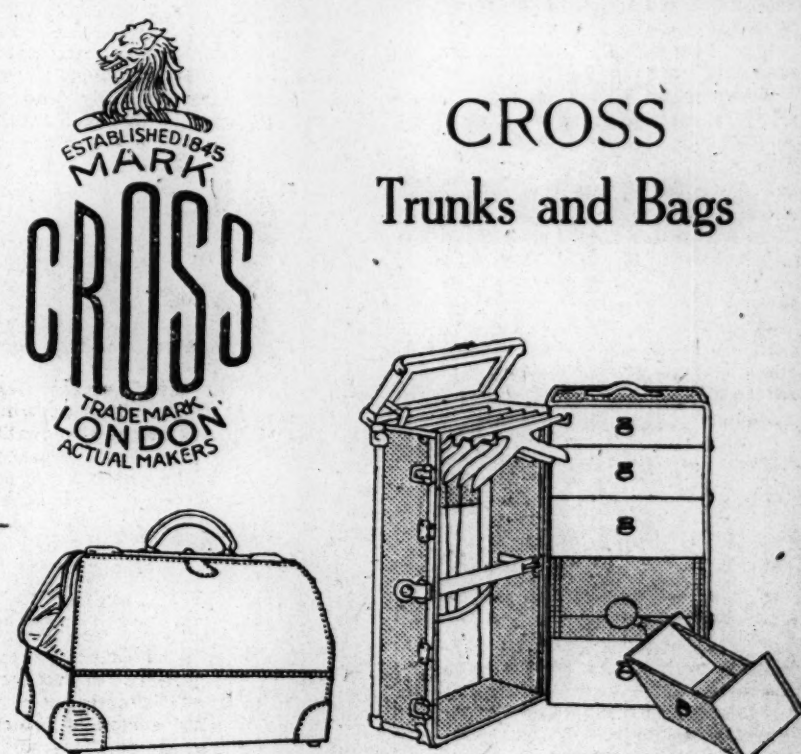
Being a Legal Holiday, the undersigned stores, represented in the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be

## CLOSED

ALL DAY, JANUARY 1st, 1917

ALL AMERICA SHOE SHOPS  
W. & A. BACON CO.  
J. F. BAILEY CO.  
P. F. BONNEVILLE  
BURDITT & WILLIAMS CO.  
CHANDLER & CO.  
CHANDLER & BARBER CO.  
JOHN T. CONNOR CO.  
DAME, STODDARD CO.  
WM. FILENE SONS CO.  
GILCHRIST CO.  
HALLPARKS  
HEWINS & HOLLIS  
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.  
C. F. HOVEY CO.  
J. B. HUNTER & CO.  
JORDAN, MARSH CO.  
FELIX KORNFIELD CO.  
ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.  
MACDONNELL'S, INC.  
MEYER JONASSON & CO.

LEOPOLD MORSE CO.  
C. E. OSGOOD CO.  
PAINE FURNITURE CO.  
PEOPLE'S CREDIT CO.  
PINKHAM & SMITH CO.  
DAVID H. POSNER  
REGAL SHOE CO.  
RHODES BROS. CO.  
RICE & HUTCHINS, INC.  
THEO. SCHNEIDER  
SHEPARD NORWELL CO.  
A. SHUMAN & CO.  
SMITH PATTERSON CO.  
R. H. STEARNS & CO.  
A. STOWELL & CO., INC.  
THAYER, McNEIL CO.  
TIMOTHY SMITH CO.  
TREMONT STORES, INC.  
T. D. WHITNEY CO.  
WILLSON'S SHOE SHOPS  
WOLF'S "MY CLOTHIER"



**Wardrobe Trunk**—(Illustrated) For men or women. Of 3-ply Veneer Basewood, green fibre covering and binding, spring lock, draw bolts, brass mountings. Open top with velour pad, green cloth lining. Fitted with: 9 garment hangers, 2 straps for umbrellas or canes, 5 drawers; top drawer has 4 compartments, lock and key fastening, one drawer for men's hats, 2 lower drawers are interchangeable for ladies' hats, and shoe box. Trunk measures 40x22x21 inches. \$27.00

Other styles, from \$32.00 to \$110.00

Steamer Trunks, from \$18.50 to \$60.00

Hat Trunks, from \$20.50 to \$35.00

Shown in spacious Department, Second-Floor. (Elevator).

**Traveling Bag**—(At left) Of tan hide leather, with red and blue check lining, forming two pockets on one side, and one large pocket on the other. The corners are reinforced and capped; bright finish brass mountings.

Size: 18x9/2x12 inches deep. \$14.00

Same as above with leather lining. \$15.00

Toilet cases for men, fitted, from \$5.00

Suit cases, unfitted, from \$12.50

"Quality for Quality—Lowest Prices—Always"

## Mark Cross Company

145 Tremont Street, near Temple Place

NEW YORK—404 Fifth Ave.—253 Broadway. 89 Regent St.—LONDON  
World's Greatest Leather Stores. Dealers Throughout the World.



## MAIL ZONE BILL MEETS STRONG OPPOSITION

Engineering News Terms It a Measure "to Suppress Publications of National Circulation"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an editorial entitled "A Bill to Suppress Publications of National Circulation," the Engineering News says: "A bill has just been introduced in Congress as a 'rider' on the Post Office Appropriation Bill, which proposes to tax national journals out of existence by placing upon all publications a postal rate based on the distance of transmission, as follows: Up to 300 miles, 1 cent per pound; 300 to 600 miles, 2c; 600 to 1000 miles, 3c; 1000 to 1400 miles, 4c; 1400 to 1800 miles, 5c; over 1800 miles, 6c per pound.

"That this tax, if imposed, will greatly restrict the circulation of truly national journals, there is not the slightest doubt. The daily newspapers will be hardly touched. The journals that will be seriously affected are those which know no sectional distinctions or boundaries—the very journals whose circulation should be encouraged by every statesman who understands the great importance of national unity. It is only in the journals of national circulation that one can expect to find public questions discussed from the broad point of view of the Nation's interests, without regard to the interests of any particular locality. Surely, this is too important a matter to be lightly passed over. Surely, the unity of the Nation is something which those in authority at Washington may not lightly dismiss.

"The second-class postage question has often been discussed as if the only publications affected were the so-called trade journals, but they really are only a small proportion of the whole. The change reaches all classes of society. It may be said that the Government should charge sufficient postage on the publications to pay the cost of their transmission through the mails regardless of their value as a means of public education. Even on this basis, the proposed zone system of rates for second-class matter cannot be defended.

"The Congressmen who framed this act doubtless imagine that the variation of the postage rates with the distances which they have schemed out corresponds in some measure to the cost to the Government of transmitting the mails. But every engineer familiar with modern transportation methods knows that under present-day conditions the great element in the cost of carriage is not the hauling over the road, but the terminal expense."

## RAILWAY POINTS

The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine completed today 500 feet of seawall and bridge capping on the Charles River trestle opposite pneumatic tower A.

The Columbia University Banjo and Mandolin Club, occupying special Boston & Albany equipment, is scheduled to arrive at South Station at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon en route from Chatham, N. Y.

James Stinson, train director in electric tower No. 1 Grand Central Station, New York City, is a visitor at South Station general offices. One hundred members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Wellesley in reserved Boston & Albany equipment today leaving South Station at 1:30 p. m.

The Pullman Company will attach four drawing room sleepers to the New Haven road's Shore Line express from South Station at midnight tomorrow for the accommodation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra en route to southern cities via New York.

The construction department of the Portland division of the Boston & Maine has two bridge crews working on Myrtle River drawbridge No. 7.

The Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads have added new all-steel Government-standard mail cars to their Boston & Bangor, Me. service.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of electricians installing fiber joints for electric locking on the west side of the South Station passenger yard.

The operating department of the New Haven inaugurated today special train service between Boston and Middletown at 1:06 p. m. for the purpose of relieving the Cape Cod express leaving South Station at 1:09 p. m.

The baggage department of the New Haven has a large force of men unloading the advance scenery and effects of the Boston National Grand Opera Company at Roxbury yard.

Leod McLeod, signal supervisor of the Terminal Division, Boston & Maine Railroad, is installing four new complete electro pneumatic switches on the east side of North Station passenger yard.

The private Pullman parlor car Gertrude was attached to the Fitchburg road's Bellows Falls express from North Station last evening for the convenience of E. S. Burgess and party en route to Jaffrey, N. H.

## ALEPPO TEMPLE MEETS

Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine held a session in Mechanics Building last night. A reelection was accorded for the third term to Potentate Morrison. The balloting resulted in the choice of the following: Walter W. Morrison, potentate; Francis H. Appleton, chief rabban; James D. Robertson, assistant rabban; James S. Blake, high priest and prophet; Samuel C. L. Haskell, oriental guide; Joseph W. Work, treasurer; Benjamin W. Rowell, recorder; Frank L. Nagle, trustee three years; George H. Allen, Augustus C. Jordan and Thomas R. New, auditors.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. Weston Allen, member of the lower house of the Legislature of Massachusetts, who is to stand sponsor in the next Legislature for an important bill consolidating the Public Service Commission and the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, is a lawyer by profession, whose career, since he graduated from Yale and from the Harvard Law School, has been a steady rise to a position of influence. For many years he has been an important, independent critic and nonofficial friend of the American Indians, serving as an officer of organizations created to protect the human rights of the red men and to conserve the treaty pledges made to them by the United States Government. This work has frequently taken him to Washington and to the Western reservations. He also has been an important official of organizations to promote patriotism and increase its growth among young people and immigrants.

Worthington C. Ford, president-elect of the American Historical Association, is a resident of Cambridge, Mass., and is associated officially both with the Massachusetts Historical Society, as editor of its valuable publications, and with Harvard University, as a lecturer on history and its manuscript resources. Mr. Ford is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was brought up in that city and in New York. Columbia University is his alma mater. From 1885 to 1889 he held an important position with the department of State as chief of its Bureau of Statistics, and from 1893 to 1898 he was in a similar post in the Treasury Department. Then followed four years of expert labor in the Boston Public Library, and seven in the department of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, in Washington. In 1909 Mr. Ford returned to Boston to serve the Massachusetts Historical Society. Statistics and historical manuscripts, their compilation and editing for the use of statesmen and historians—these have been the causes upon which Mr. Ford has dwelt most, and to which he has given his best service. His election to the presidency of the historical association implies full recognition of the invaluable aid he has rendered to the cause of the finest library of the United States by his expert advice and his administration, and through them, to the world of scholarship.

James A. Frear, Congressman from the Tenth Wisconsin District, is a leader of the members of the House who are fighting against the unjust and scandalous provisions of the appropriation bills that give to small and insignificant communities large sums for the construction of Federal buildings, and set apart for river and harbor betterments sums far from being justified by any traffic on the streams and waters to be widened and deepened. Congressman Frear is a Republican of the LaFollette type, who has figured prominently in the affairs of Wisconsin during the last 20 years, first as a District Attorney enforcing the law in St. Croix County, then as an Assemblyman and Senator and chairman of the State's legislative insurance investigation, and, later, as Secretary of State. He entered Congress in 1913, and had not long been a member of this body before he began to register his dissent at the way in which the revenue of the Government was dissipated by log-rolling, selfish legislators, who lavishly vote away vast sums to provide "pork" for their districts.

Dr. Edmund Gosse, C. B., who has been studying the effect of the war upon the literature of the times, is a well-known figure in English literary life. Nor is his reputation as a critic and writer confined to his own country, for France, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have all recognized his services to current literature by conferring orders upon him. Both prose and verse have claimed his attention, and among his published prose works, his biographies of Gray and Congreve, and his history of Eighteenth Century literature are well known. His literary works include a history of modern English literature and a work on Henrik Ibsen. Dr. Gosse was librarian to the House of Lords for 10 years, and was Clark lecturer in English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, for six years. It is, however, as an editor of the literary classics, as a translator and as a critic that he has achieved the distinction that he now enjoys.

Alonso A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, who is calling for a "rigid and comprehensive investigation of college athletics" by either the Carnegie Foundation, the Sage Foundation, or the General Education Board, and who has induced the National Collegiate Athletic Association to take favorable action on the proposition, was at one time a "star" athlete at Yale. Back in the '80s his was a name to conjure with at New Haven. Leaving college, he came under the influence of Mr. Moody and other religious leaders, and for several years was identified with the athletic activities of the student conferences held at Northfield, Mass., and at Lake Geneva, Wis. In 1892 he joined the staff of the then young University of Chicago as a director of the division of physical culture and athletics, with the title of associate professor. Since 1900 he has been a professor. He has served on important international and national committees managing and administering athletic competitions; he has represented the University of Chicago through many and long discussions of the ethics and methods of controlling sports in universities and colleges, especially football. He has been a major figure among the men of his calling who have steadily insisted on standardizing and moralizing college athletics in the United States.

## MUNITIONS FOR ALLIES TO BE MADE IN CANADA

Factories of Dominion to Be Utilized With Raw Materials Bought in United States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—British munition orders amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars are being placed with Canadian manufacturers, according to information obtained in banking quarters, while few are coming to the United States. It was learned that within the last few days an order for shells larger than the biggest contract placed in this country last year had been lodged with the Montreal Locomotive Company, Ltd., the Canadian branch of the American Locomotive Company. As it was believed that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation got a shell order last year amounting to \$150,000,000, an estimate on the Canadian order was between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

Steel manufacturers have known for several months that few more orders for completed shells would come to the United States, but it was not a matter of general knowledge that Canada was slated to take up a vast part of the work. It had been supposed that the hundreds of munition factories which have sprung up in Great Britain, England and Italy would take over the task. News that Canada had developed facilities to handle a shell business which may amount to fully \$400,000,000 next year, if the war continues, was surprising to many persons of the financial district, who recalled that last year parts of a number of Canadian orders were sublet in this country.

Several important influences have caused the Allied munition buyers to switch shellmaking to Canada. In the first place, of course, there is a desire to utilize the facilities of a country having a direct part in the war, whose plants and workmen will profit from the business. Another consideration is the economy to be effected in having the finished goods turned out close to the base of supplies of raw material. Whether the Allied war material is made in Canada or in Europe, a great part of the steel rounds and brass plate used will have to come from this country. As the completed shells can be shipped across the Atlantic cheaper than steel, copper, and zinc in the rough, it would be in keeping with the economic plans of the fighting nations to have munitions made up on this side of the water.

Besides supplying much of the materials to be used in the Canadian shell factories, bankers expect that the financing of the purchases will be done in New York. The \$75,000,000 loan floated here by the Dominion early this year was a pronounced success, and bankers feel that requests for additional accommodation would receive immediate attention in this country. The assumption of more of the war expenses by the Canadian Government would relieve the British treasury of a heavy load and make stronger the credit of the home Government in the markets of the world.

## LEAGUE SAYS MONROE DOCTRINE WOULD BE SAFE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the United States to join a league of nations to enforce world peace after the present European war "would in no wise be jeopardizing the Monroe doctrine—certainly not to any greater extent than it has already been jeopardized by some 30 odd treaties," was the view expressed here in a formal statement issued by the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head.

"The fact is that since 1913," the statement says, "the United States has become a party to treaties with France, Great Britain, Russia, other European and South American states, in which the high contracting parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, to the settlement of which previous arbitration treaties or agreements do not apply in their terms or are not applied in fact, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to an international commission and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted." "The report shall be presented in the maximum period of one year." These treaties have still some time to run. "Plainly, therefore, the United States is already bound to submit disputes, even involving the Monroe doctrine, to a body which would meet the requirements of the platform of the League to Enforce Peace."

## CASQUE AND GAUNTLET MEETS

The Casque and Gauntlet, an alumni society of Dartmouth College, held its 25th dinner at Young's Hotel last night. These officers were elected: James R. Chandler, '98, president; F. W. Wegthorst, '87, Daniel L. Smith, '91, Andrew Marshall, '01, G. M. Bankhart, '06, and Chester E. Jordan, '15, vice presidents; Walter Powers, '06, secretary and treasurer; Harry S. McDevitt, chorister; Daniel B. Ruggles, '91, Warren C. Kendall, '99, and L. V. Higgins, 10, executive committee.

## BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Boston Poultry Association will be held in Mechanics Building from Jan. 9 to 13. Rare peacocks, pheasants and waterfowl will make the ornamental display one of the best ever seen in the country. The Boston Aquarium Society will have a display of fancy fish, and there will also be a large exhibit, with charts and models for planning small farms, by the Massachusetts State Agricultural College.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

An Ozark National Park  
KANSAS CITY TIMES—The proposal to convert part of the Ozark National Forest in Arkansas into a national park is of interest to the entire Southwest. It would mean the preservation of splendid scenery in its wild state for the use of all the people. A national forest differs from a national park in important respects. A forest is a commercial proposition. The Government sells lumber from its forests at a profit. A national park is developed as a great national playground. It becomes a sanctuary for wild life. Trails and roads are cut through it. The scenery is preserved. The Ozark region is exceedingly picturesque. A national park there would be a source of enjoyment and education to increasing numbers of people as the years go by. Incidentally, the project of a Government park in Arkansas, to include land still owned by the Government, ought not to prevent the State of Missouri from proceeding as opportunity offers to acquire State parks in the scenic regions of its own Ozarks.

Prohibition in Congress  
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The prohibition issue has suddenly become a live one in Congress, after a long period of neglect at the hands of committees. Between Jan. 2 and March 4 talk on the issue may be lively, at any rate. Both House and Senate committees have made a favorable report on the dog-eared resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution, for Nation-wide prohibition. It remains only to manipulate these bills into the parliamentary position for debate, and a vote. That may be easier to accomplish in the House than in the Senate. Meanwhile, a bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia invites a test of the strength of the dry and wet forces. Congress legislates directly for the Federal District. The bill has a right of way in the Senate, and will be voted on early in January. But Congress may be even less ready to force prohibition on the District than to submit a proposition for national prohibition to a referendum of the states. The Treasury Department is undoubtedly following these proceedings with interest, if not anxiety. The taxes on alcoholic beverages produce a large annual revenue for the support of the Government.

## Training for Diplomacy

NEW YORK MAIL—New York University is adding to its curriculum a timely course offering preparation for diplomatic service. New York University is the first to enter the field of specialized diplomatic training. In addition to candidates for diplomatic and consular appointments, a number of students interested in Mexican affairs have also indicated their intention of taking the new course. The curriculum includes international law, treaties and the consular service. It is a good sign of the times. The United States is entering into a new era, where we are to play a part in international affairs incomparably more important than in the past. The most highly specialized training will be none too good for the men that are to represent the United States in the performance of this task. The indications are that we are to hold the balance of power in the world. Upon the caliber of our representatives, therefore, may depend not only the future of the United States, but of civilization itself. New York University is to be congratulated upon its recognition of the situation. The new course deserves the earnest support of the Federal Government and of the people of New York.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING LAID TO THRIFTLESSNESS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—"The thriftlessness of the American people is, to a great extent, responsible for the present high cost of living," according to S. W. Straus, president of the American Society for Thrift, who today addressed the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York at their annual meeting.

"Here in America we are not in danger because of the high cost of living," said Mr. Straus, "but we are in danger from the fundamental conditions that have made the cost of living high. An economic condition which sends food to a price level almost equal to that which existed at the time of the Civil War is a condition which cannot be viewed with nonchalance. I cannot state with too much solemnity the fact that the American people must undergo a complete reformation on the subject of personal economics."

"In America we are wasting \$40,000,000 a year, in the needless handling of eggs, \$500,000,000 in soil erosion, \$238,000,000 is lost through lack of water control. We are letting \$600,000,000 worth of energy go to waste annually because we do not utilize our water power; \$659,000,000 in losses to crops which could be largely prevented by more careful methods of agriculture. We waste \$95,000,000 in loss of live stock and \$100,000,000 more because of predatory mammals. In addition to this, we might count the millions and millions of dollars that are wasted through personal extravagances.

"So you will see that America is paying an obligation to thriftlessness that is beyond the ability of the human mind to comprehend. Is it far fetched, then, to say that we must begin teaching thrift in the public schools? This is a duty we owe posterity.

"Thrift does not mean simply saving money and putting it in a bank. Thrift is an attribute of character, not an adjunct of the pocketbook. We all know that Benjamin Franklin was a thrifty man, but we do not know what amount of money he had on deposit in the Philadelphia banks in his

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## WALTHAM CITY OFFICIALS HAD LIQUOR SERVED

Dinner Paid for From Municipal Funds in a No-License Place Criticized by Mayor and Member of Poor Department

WALTHAM, Mass.—For the second time within a year, Mayor Eben J. Williams has repudiated the action of the Board of Aldermen for serving intoxicating beverages at an official dinner in view of the fact that the board represents a city which has voted no-license for many years and which gave a majority of nearly 1200 votes in favor of no-license at the last election out of a total vote of about 4000 cast.

On last Thursday evening the Board of Aldermen arranged a dinner to be paid for out of the funds of the city for members of the outgoing and incoming board and other city officials.

When Mayor Williams entered the banquet hall of a local hotel and saw that liquor was to be served he immediately left the hall, and was followed by the Rev. Francis E. Webster, chairman of the Board of Overseers. Other officials, who have supported no-license, remained.

Alderman George Thornburg, chairman of the committee of arrangements, admits that liquor was served at the banquet, for which a special appropriation from the city treasury was secured, but he says that the liquor was not included in the hotel bill which was paid by the city.

According to the Rev. Mr. Webster, each person was asked to contribute \$1 toward providing what was supposed to be an entertainment. These individual contributions, he says, were used for the purchase of liquor to be served at a dinner given under the sanction and with the approval of the city and for which the city paid.

Mayor Williams said today: "I have no criticism to make of the action of any persons connected with or attending the banquet. I could not remain and be consistent, and I believe in the action of the Board of Aldermen. It is recalled that the Board of Aldermen gave a dinner at a summer resort last summer and that when the Mayor said that liquor was being served he left the dinner as he did on Thursday night."

"I did not think that in my capacity as a minister of a church and a member of the city Government I could conscientiously attend a banquet where liquor was served, with the official sanction of the city which has gone no-license for so many years, and I also believe that the Mayor should be supported in his action," said the Rev. Mr. Webster today to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"While I do not wish to criticize the action of any individual," he continued, "it seemed to me consistent that I should retire and follow the Mayor from the room. If the dinner had been a private one arranged by individuals it would have been different, but for a city in a community which has so strongly opposed the sale of liquor to pay for a dinner out of city funds at which liquor was served seemed radically wrong."

"I have no reflection to make on the action of any individual or on other banquets in the city where liquor was served. I admit that I remained at the banquet last year when liquor was also served, but at that time I was a guest of one of the members of the city Government, and I said that I was in no position to criticize those in charge of the dinner."

"This year, however, I attended as a city official. Previous to the banquet I was asked to contribute \$1 toward what was said to be an entertainment. When I found that my dollar had been used in the purchase of liquor I could not conscientiously stay in the room, even though I might have been within the law in joining with others in the purchase of liquor. I feel that I took the only stand I could, consistently and conscientiously."

City Solicitor John J. Flynn refused to comment on the legal aspects of the case on the ground that he did not know of all the circumstances of the occasion. He stated that a number of express companies were licensed to bring liquor into the city or to individuals under the "pony" express act. He also declared that he understood that the liquor was purchased by individuals.

It is understood that a number of local clergymen and temperance workers are planning a protest meeting at which a resolution will be drawn and later presented to the Board of Aldermen for enactment, which will prohibit the serving of any liquor at any dinner for which the city pays in whole or in part.

These citizens are determined that their official representatives shall not present the spectacle of serving themselves liquor in a no-license city while the officials of their neighboring city, Malden, urge their citizens to vote for no-license in formal resolutions.

**HIGH FREIGHT RATES CONTINUE**

High rates continue to be paid for ocean going vessels, and two of the latest sales were announced today. The three-masted schooner *Georgetta* Lawrence, built at Setauket, N. Y., in 1869, has been sold by the Boston Ship Brokerage Company to Spanish account for about \$18,000. The same company has sold the coasting schooner *Willis & Guy*, a two-master of 159 tons net, to F. L. Turner of Boston for about \$6000. The latter vessel, built at Belfast in 1873, is to continue in the coasting trade.

## BILL TO ABOLISH 'PONY' EXPRESS IN 'DRY' TOWNS READY

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to Act on Complaints From Several Places

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League is to introduce in the Legislature a bill to amend the law so that no-license communities will no longer be required to grant at least one express permit for the bringing in of intoxicants. The law reads at present that the licensing authorities of a no-license city or town "shall" grant at least one liquor express permit.

This bill will be distinct from the "license limitation" bill, which, if passed, will reduce the saloons allowed in Boston from 1000 to 750 and reduce those allowed in the rest of the State by nearly one-third.

Superintendent Arthur J. Davis of the Anti-Saloon League said today that the league had decided to present a bill to change the permit law as the result of receiving a mass of evidence to the effect that the pony express constitutes a menace in many no-license communities and operates to nullify to a considerable degree the no-license vote of the community. It has been found, he stated, that many so-called "general express" companies which were given permits to transport liquors are transporting little else than liquors, and in some cases are actually selling the wares they transport.

The league has been appealed to by residents not only of old-line no-license places but also of several of the cities which have just swung from "yes" to "no." They have asked to have the law amended so that the authorities of their respective communities will not be compelled to grant an express liquor permit.

## MR. LAWSON IS URGED TO GIVE OUT LEAK FACTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Henry, chairman of the House Rules Committee, telegraphed to Thomas W. Lawson today regarding the Wood-Lawson-Henry "leak" charges, as follows:

"I urge that you will come to Washington immediately and produce before me as a member of the Rules Committee, any facts, if you have any, bearing on what you term 'the so-called leak' in the State Department. Don't dodge. The issue is clear. You have libeled congressmen and public officials, and I predict you cannot make good. Let me know if I may expect you."

In a letter to Representative Wood today, Mr. Henry stated that he did not deem it necessary to call the Rules Committee to consider "wild rumors," and said: "Never having proposed a 'star chamber' session, as you seem to think, I now invite you personally to confer with me touching your resolution regarding an alleged leak."

## Mr. Lawson Replies

Thomas W. Lawson today sent a telegram to Robert L. Henry, chairman of the House Rules Committee, saying that he would be willing to confer with the representative in regard to the "leak" on Monday.

## INDIANA PIONEERS ARE HONORED BY NEW ORGANIZATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—As a fitting close to Indiana's centennial year, the Society of Indiana Pioneers, a new organization which admits to membership all persons who have ancestors who came to Indiana in 1830 or earlier, held its first regular meeting and banquet at the Claypool Hotel. Men and women from many of Indiana's best-known families were present. Several counties settled at the earliest dates were represented, says the News.

John H. Holliday, president of the society, was toastmaster. He said the object of the society is to honor the memory and work of the pioneers who laid the foundations for the commonwealth of Indiana. As time goes on, he said, the society will mean much in helping to preserve historical accounts, and will be a source of much gratification to Indiana people who wish to trace their lineage to the Indiana pioneers. Mr. Holliday urged that the society be made as extensive in membership as possible.

"The Spirit of the Past" was the subject of an address by Charles W. Moores, who said the pioneers found their "great adventure" in Indiana a hundred years ago. Mr. Moores laid emphasis on the fact that Indiana had many great heroes in those days, and he mentioned many who deserve higher places in history than they have yet received.

## MAYOR SIGNS PARK ORDER

This morning Thomas Levitt, State Representative-elect from Dorchester and former State Senator, received word from Mayor Curley that the order appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a strip of land in Dorchester at Tonawanda and Washington streets was passed by the Boston City Council and signed by the Mayor today. The land will be used as a recreation park where the view of Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay can be enjoyed by many.

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Additional contributions to the New England Belgian relief fund amounting to \$5759.11 have brought the total sum received up to \$218,281.98, it was announced by the treasurer for the fund, Joseph H. O'Neill, Federal Trust Company, 85 Devonshire Street, today.

## NO TERMS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BY GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

every hope that the initiative of President Wilson will arrive at a result worthy of the high purpose which inspired it."

Most of the South American nations, it was indicated in diplomatic quarters, will not send communications regarding the President's note, on the official understanding that it was addressed to them largely for their own information and not to solicit action.

Holland, whose attitude has been the subject of much speculation, was also said to be unlikely to take any action owing to the feeling there that it might appear unneutral to one side or the other and militate against the location of the eventual peace conference in that country.

Beyond the fact that the Spanish Cabinet has not yet decided on Spain's action, no further information has come to the Spanish Embassy.

## Peace Move by Labor Body

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has sent out to the 20,000,000 trade union members of the world a manifesto calling on them to hold themselves in readiness to act internationally to support any movement to end the war. The labor forces, if they cannot secure representation in the general conference which will some day be held to discuss terms of peace, intend to hold a great international labor conference at the same time and place.

## PETITIONS FILED AT STATE HOUSE

A petition for legislation to authorize the State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor and Council, any City Treasurer, with the approval of his City Council, or a town treasurer authorized by a vote of the town, to exchange for sinking fund bonds, par for par, an equal amount of serial bonds, has been filed with Clerk Kimball of the House. The petitioners are Alfred D. Chandler, Joseph Walker, John L. Bates, Henry M. Whitney, J. Q. A. Brackett, Frederick P. Fish and Montgomery Rollins.

Representative Charles A. Winches has filed a petition for legislation to provide an eight-hour day and 44-hour week for women and children under 18 years of age employed in Massachusetts. The same representative also filed a petition for the establishment of a Massachusetts State university to be located in the metropolitan district. Residents of Massachusetts would, under the terms of the bill, be admitted without tuition charges. The proposed State university is to be coeducational and an appropriation of \$500,000 is requested to start it.

## MISSOURI FARM MEETING TO BE HELD IN COLUMBIA

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri farmers will celebrate their big yearly meeting in Columbia Jan. 1 to 5, 1917. The occasion is the annual "Farmers' Week" of the new year, and representatives are expected from every county and small town in the State, says the Star. The county courts, commercial clubs, granges, unions and farm clubs will all send delegates, and all farmers also are invited to attend the big agricultural congress.

The college of agriculture of the University of Missouri will offer its annual farmers' short program. More than 20 state-wide associations will hold daily meetings each afternoon. A State convention of farm clubs will convene. A program of speeches will be given each night, and the congress will close with a farmers' banquet at Rothwell Gymnasium Friday night, given by the School of Agriculture.

The "Missouri Club," an organization for the boys and girls of the State, probably will be pushed forward at the meeting. The "Calf Club" plan has been revised and improved by E. G. Bennett, State Dairy Commissioner, and is already in operation in many different communities in the State. Other states also have it working in full force.

The "Calf Club" makes every boy and girl a cattle owner. Forty children are gathered together in a club, and their parents furnish the money for each one to buy a calf. The "Calf Club" makes arrangements with different banks where the children may sign a year's note for the average cost of their calves. At the end of a year, on "Calf Club Sale Day," the calves are auctioned off, and the money above the amount of the note goes to the child who fed the calf.

The children will be offered prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 for the calf in the best sale condition. Six months' old Jersey calves will cost on an average \$20 to \$25, and Holsteins \$35 to \$40. One hundred young cows, properly cared for, will increase in 10 years to 2000, returning a revenue of not less than \$200,000 annually.

## STEAMSHIP CHICAGO CITY FIRED UPON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A narrow escape from being sunk by a submarine was related today by officers of the British steamship *Chicago City* which arrived here from Bristol. They said they were fired on when about 120 miles off Fastnet.

One shot went across the vessel and everything was put in readiness to leave the ship. Then the submarine commander changed his plans and submerged. The reason, the captain said, was a British destroyer, heading toward the submarine. The *Chicago City* put on full speed and made its escape.

## DEALERS INSIST COAL SUPPLY IS BELOW NORMAL

(Continued from page one)

is impossible to get any satisfaction from the producers as to the reasons or the possible dates of shipments, as they seem to confine their answers to generalities that they will do the best they can.

If the shippers have been larger than last year, he declares that any increase in receipts has been insufficient to prevent an actual shortage inasmuch as the demand for coal has increased so much faster than the receipts. He says that the demand for coal during the past month in certain places has been unusually low, but in spite of this the dealers have no more than a third of their usual amount on hand at this time of the year.

The experience of a citizen of Everett is duplicated in all localities. Placing an order for a ton of coal this person waited 10 days without having it filled. When he called the company and insisted on the delivery of his order, he finally received half a ton with the explanation that the company could deliver no more at the time.

In its report the special commission of Governor McCall charged that the large companies have been discriminating against New England in shipments of coal, and further that the dealers cannot place their orders with these companies in advance with any assurance of getting them filled at the specified time or price because the companies ship when they desire and charge the current price on the day of shipment.

The commission also adds that certain companies have refused to fill New England orders on the ground that there is a shortage of cars, but on orders for which the coal is sold at a premium there is no car shortage.

## Coal Situation Reviewed

Anthracite Bureau of Information Says New England Is Supplied Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Anthracite Bureau of Information, in a review of the coal situation, says:

"That the New England market had been furnished a much larger supply of anthracite during and immediately preceding the recent period of inflated prices than was received in 1915 is shown by a recent statement issued by Attorney-General Attwill of Massachusetts, who had conducted an investigation."

"Figures of shipments over the leading railroads and by water during the present year indicate not only that no coal shortage existed but that there was a substantial increase in the receipts of coal. For the twelve months ending on Sept. 30 last, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company transported more than 2,500,000 tons of anthracite, which is almost a half million tons more than was carried in the same period of the preceding year. An inquiry into the shipments over the Boston & Albany Railroad revealed that for the first nine months of the present year there was an increase of 85 per cent in anthracite tonnage as compared with the same months in 1915."

"The larger shipments by rail were not due to any falling off in the quantities of anthracite carried by water. Investigators found that there had been transported by this latter method during the first 11 months for 1916 a total of 1,161,000 tons, which is almost 100,000 tons more than was carried in these months of 1915. These increased shipments by rail and water did not displace bituminous coal in any of its markets, as the soft coal shipments by both rail and water showed considerable advances over the quantities transported in 1915."

"An interesting phase of present coal trade conditions is that bituminous coal has not only advanced more rapidly in price than has anthracite, but is even bringing bigger prices than hard coal. An evidence of the high trend of bituminous prices is seen in the recent purchase by the authorities of the city of Baltimore of a considerable quantity of soft coal at \$8.75 per ton. Anthracite is to be had in that market for \$9.00 per ton, and interested city officials are said to favor its substitution for the soft coal now being used in the municipal plants and on the fire boats."

## Report on Coal Cars

The Massachusetts Cost of Living Commission today issued the following statement:

"In response to a request from the Commission on the Cost of Living the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany have furnished a list of coal cars held unloaded and the length of time which each car has been held. The Boston & Albany reports on Dec. 22 there were only five cars loaded with coal which had been held for seven days. The Boston & Maine list was longer."

"At Cambridge one of the Boston coal companies had 11 cars which had been held unloaded for six days. At Amesbury a manufacturer was holding 12 cars, some of which had waited 16 days. At Manchester, N. H., another manufacturer has been holding 21 coal cars for over a week. At South Wilmington six coal cars had been held unloaded for two weeks. The New York, New Haven & Hartford has not yet reported."

"If these delays in unloading coal cars persist, the commission proposes to publish the names of companies holding cars unloaded."

## MAYOR PAYS FOR ARMORY USE

Mayor John J. Mullen left a certified check for \$68 in the adjutant-general's office this morning for the use of the State armory in Everett Monday night, and carried away his receipt.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL TO BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD PROPOSED

Committee of Ten Holds Meeting to Consider Plan at the School Headquarters

Formation of an advisory council to the Boston School Committee that shall act as a representative of the people in school affairs was the project discussed by a committee appointed to consider the subject which met at school headquarters on Mason Street today. This committee is a special committee of the Boston Home and School Association. It is composed of Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, president of the association; Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools; Miss Frances G. Curtis, member of the School Committee; John C. Broadhead, associate director of manual arts; William Lawrence Murphy, master of the Mary Hemeway School; Mrs. Fred Pigeon, representing East Boston; Mrs. H. A. Watson of the Gilbert Stuart School Association; Dr. Maurice Gerstein of the Lewis School Association; Mrs. William Brophy of the Robert Gould Shaw School Association, and Mrs. Edward W. Wright of the Henry L. Pierce School Association. Mrs. William L. Irving, secretary of the Boston Home and School Association, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of the extended use of school buildings, met with the committee, by virtue of their offices.

The plan under consideration is to have a Home and School Association in each school district. Each association will have an advisory council for the consideration of educational questions as they pertain to the city as a whole. Each local council will appoint three representatives to an executive board that shall act as one body. The chairman of this board shall be its spokesman to the School Committee.

This spokesman, it is hoped, will be officially present at all meetings of the School Committee, as are now the business agent, schoolhouse custodian, and director of evening and continuation schools, both to give such information as may be required of him from time to time and keep himself in personal touch with proceedings.

One purpose of this plan is to keep the people of the city more generally and intelligently informed on school matters to the end that the government of the schools may be more of a cooperative work on the part of the School Committee and the community and that adequate support and cooperation may be given to school officials in their efforts to advance the educational interests of the schools. It is anticipated that this arrangement will be of great practical help in the development of the school system serving both as a voice of the people to officials and of officials to the people.

## LAW TO BE ASKED TO AID CITY STORES

DETROIT, Mich.—A dispatch to the Free Press from Kalamazoo says an amendment to the Home Rule Bill which will allow Michigan cities to engage in the coal, grocery or other business, will be introduced in the next Legislature.

The proposed measure results from legal problems Kalamazoo met in entering the coal business.

"All sorts of difficulties have been met in our plan to relieve the high cost of fuel," said Mayor James B. Balch, "and the only way any Michigan city can sell fuel, groceries or any other commodity to its people at cost is by some round about system. Kalamazoo's emergency purchasing commission solved the problem."

The emergency commission has practically completed its organization and announced that five carloads of fuel a day would be delivered. Thus far only the people of Kalamazoo have benefited from the plan. The fuel will hereafter be sold to any one who desires it.

## CAR SERVICE FAVORED

Members of the Dorchester Board of Trade voted yesterday to appear in protest before the Street Commissioners on Jan. 3 against the proposition to remove the trolley cars from Washington Street. It was voted to favor the continuation of the present rules affecting vehicular traffic between Essex and Franklin streets.

## TUFTS ALUMNAE MEETING

More than 90 members of the Tufts Alumnae Association attended the twelfth annual reunion of that association in Riverbank Court today. Members of the senior class of Jackson College were guests and after luncheon a business meeting was held, over which Mrs. Helen Brown Keating '97 of Waltham, presided.

## I. T. Slattery Co.

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The most distinctive Fur Coat fashions of the 1917 season are shown in many exclusive variations. An unusual collection of first quality scarves, muffs, capelets, novelty neck pieces, sets and separate skins.

## The January White Sale

Large new assortments of dainty underwear of superior quality and distinctive styles. Nainsook, batiste, washable satin, crepe de chine, etc.

## And a New Importation of Paris Lingerie

QUALITY FIRST—All the materials, and trimmings used in our White Sale are described with the single word "superior," which has become almost synonymous with the name of this store, "Slattery's."

## The New, Individualized Fashions in Apparel for Southern Resorts

Sports and travel attire, millinery, gowns, suits, coats, sweaters, riding habits, blouses and all smart accessories.

## The New Bathing Suits Have Arrived

Such beautiful styles and materials. Beach Frocks, Surf Suits, Swimming and Diving Suits, Caps, Shoes, Bloomers, Tights, etc.



E. T. SLATTERY CO.

## HOUSEWIVES TO AID GROCERS IN FOOD COST FIGHT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Cooperation between merchants and consumers by which unnecessary expenses and losses in the distribution of food products may be eliminated, is the method of warfare against high cost of living to be pursued by the housewives of Norman, according to Mrs. O. B. Jacobson, president of the Home Economics Club, says the Oklahoman. The plan is not to wage war against the local dealers, Mrs. Jacobson declared, but to cooperate with them in the distribution of perishable products, that no part of the shipment may be lost through an oversupply or lack of market. By concerted action the consumers can indicate to the dealers the kinds of goods wanted and the quantity. The housewives are willing to dispense with the numerous small deliveries that are always expensive, and will assist in any way to establish a more efficient system. After plans have been worked out the local dealers will be invited to meet with the housewives to perfect plans of cooperation.

Never were the 50 boarding houses of Norman, which accommodated 1700 students of the University of Oklahoma, operated on a lower margin than at the present time, according to one landlady. In only about six cases has the rate charged for board been increased above that of last year, while, according to a local dealer, the prices of all groceries has advanced on an average of 35 per cent. A few boarding houses have closed up, the owners declaring that it was absolutely impossible to make expenses.

A boarding house league was organized among the leading houses three weeks ago, but the seeming tendency for prices to lower has kept the league from advancing rates and the price

will not be raised until after the first of the year, according to Mrs. C. E. Blackett, president of the league.

It is possible to serve meals at the present \$4 week rate only by means of substitution of a cheap food for higher priced articles, declared one woman. In some cases oleomargarine has taken the place of butter, and rice the costlier starch foods. The cheaper varieties of beans are used and raisins have been more in demand than ever before.

## DEALERS DROP PRICE AS CITY COAL COMES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Granite City opened a municipal coal yard recently, says the Globe-Democrat. The city is retailing the fuel at 12½ cents and 15 cents a bushel, the latter price including the delivery service. Two cars of coal consigned to Mayor Joseph C. Steele arrived in Granite City recently and within a short time one carload was sold. Persons visited the cars in the terminals. Many carried bushel baskets, while others left orders for coal to be delivered.

After word had been sent out that the coal had arrived the dealers immediately reduced their prices to meet those of the municipal coal station. They had been selling at 18 cents a bushel, delivered.

## MR. MADDOO GIVES RECEPTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Maddoo shook hands about 5000 times this afternoon with that many Treasury Department clerks. The occasion was Mr. Maddoo's annual exchange of New Year's greetings with practically every one employed in his department. The reception took place in the Secretary's office.

*We wish you a Year of Happiness and Prosperity, and extend thanks for Your Generous Patronage, which made our business, for the year just past, one of the most successful in our history.*

*A. Shuman & Co.*



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

JOSEF STRANSKY  
ON STRAUSS AND  
MAHLER WORKS

Conductor of New York Philharmonic Society Gives Opinions on Aims and Achievements of Two Orchestral Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at Carnegie Hall one afternoon after rehearsal, Josef Stransky, conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, developed his ideas about Mahler and Strauss, making it clear, however, that he held his opinions for himself alone, and that he did not let them dominate his program policy. "I must vary my programs," he began, "so that subscribers can hear old master works, and also hear what has been composed lately. The public has a right to demand that the repertoire shall cover as much as possible, yet it can expect only a single season only moderate number of examples of each of the various styles. The performance of a novelty at the symphonic concerts has nothing to do with my tastes. I decide only on the maturity of the workmanship, and equally pleased whoever the writer is, whether Mahler, Strauss, or somebody else. If the composer is little known, I am glad to give him a chance, for I like to encourage new men who show talent. Having found that a piece is ably written, I present it, regardless of how I happen to like it myself, and I let the public judge as to its worth."

Speaking a word in favor of the methods of orchestral administration that are used in the United States, whereby artistic authority is given continuously to one conductor, instead of being divided among a number of men, some perhaps resident, but the majority visiting, he said: "The way for an orchestra to become an ideal body is to have all its training under one director, and to have its support insured by enthusiastic guarantors." And thereupon he stated in detail his views on the composers in question. And first of Mahler:

"That Mahler's music does not appeal to the public at large would be no argument against it; there are many masterworks which are not favored by the people. But while his compositions are works of a master, they are far from being real masterworks. Mahler was a man of colossal ideas, a man of enormous earnestness and of insatiable desire to become one of the greatest composers. I feel that two influences are clearly noticeable in his struggle, a deep knowledge of Goethe's 'Faust' and an admiration for Beethoven—for Beethoven's life and works. He had an ambition to combine the will of a Faust with the intellect of a Beethoven. He forced himself to an attitude which was not natural to his gifts. He liked gigantic problems, but his talent was not big enough to solve them."

"And here is the point: His ideas overpowered his abilities. I see a big gap between the things he desired and his capacities to carry them out."

"There are moments in his works when he shows greatness. The fire of genius, though, occurs in too few passages, and is present in too slight strength, according to my opinion, to vitalize his music far into the future. Mahler may be called a Bruckner, with more intelligence and more world knowledge, yet without Bruckner's power of invention. Bruckner was like a wealthy man who does not know how to spend his money. He had enormous means and no way to employ them. Mahler, quite on the contrary, had everything Bruckner lacked; and yet he was without the marvelous invention of his teacher."

"Mahler was able to write a score that would interest every musician from a technical point of view, but behind the 'paper music' which he wrote is emptiness. The sacred fire is not in his works. They are products of a modern and a very agile thought process. In fact, everything he did was a consequence of his mental agility, as is shown by the unnatural simplicity on the one hand and the bombastic complication on the other, in his scores. Every bar Mahler wrote commands the respect of musicians on account of its wonderful technical skill; but as works of art, only a few smaller compositions, especially his songs with orchestra, are of lasting importance. The tragedy of Mahler's life was that he himself felt the big gap between his 'Faust' will and the products of his pen. Mahler was a born musician, though not a born composer. The man's enormous will power bullied out of his small gifts works that are full of pretension. Pretension, however, is the privilege of genius only, not of minor talent."

A modern orchestral writer who unquestionably has hewn new roads and who almost never, in the director's opinion, produces a score that is without some originality, is Richard Strauss. "Every important Strauss work," he commented, "cuts a new path in the old works, opening a fresh prospect to view, showing a landscape that is unfamiliar. When Strauss takes us to walk, it is by a way we have not hitherto gone. That is because he is a genius."

"The public, I think, little realizes the credit for the great advance that the orchestra has made in recent years in the technique of performance belongs to Strauss. But players know that they have come into mastery of their instruments, more than

in any other way, by overcoming the obstacles which he has set for them in his tone poems. This is not saying that the art of instrumentation has reached its present standard through him alone. We have Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner and even Meyerbeer to thank, as well as him, for that. His great service has been to make players consider easy what formerly they considered hard and nearly impossible. For example, Wagner's 'Tristan' was once looked upon as a difficult score. Now, thanks to the discipline of Strauss, it seems to players simple and lucid."

"From one work to another Strauss has helped improve the orchestra, ever since he began writing. I recollect that in my youth the tone poem 'Death and Transfiguration' was called difficult. Today it seems easy in comparison with 'Zarathustra', which, again, is easier than 'Heidenleben'. And lately, when we took up the 'Alpine' symphony at the Philharmonic concerts the wind instrument players complained of the great range Strauss wanted. And now, let another work come which will have the same difficulties, and those players will be used to them. Strauss has made every member of the modern orchestra a solo player, and in doing this he has made each work a masterpiece. Orchestras never played the music of the classics so well as they play it today. Not long ago I heard the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and compared its work with my recollection of it 20 years ago. There was a finish of execution, a balance of tone volume and a beauty of sound that were not known when I was a boy, although the attainment of that time was believed unsurpassable."

"The progress made in orchestral writing and in orchestral playing from the days of Wagner to the present time, is largely due to Strauss—an imperishable merit, which will keep his name famous for coming generations, even if all the beauty which the enthusiasm of our time finds in his compositions shall not be recognized."

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An opera company under Italian inspiration, with Ettore Martinelli as musical director, made its bow in the name of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company to a fairly large audience on a stormy night with the mayor present to bestow his official sanction. The offering was "Lucia," and the title role was taken by Regina Vicario, who was one of the lesser lights of the Hammerstein régime in the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company. There was much applause for her, for the manly Edgardo of Forrest Lamont, a worthy American tenor, for the very fair orchestra, the faithful chorus, the director, whose name is familiar to many as the leader of interesting summer concerts in Atlantic City. Two days later there was a very slender attendance for a matinee performance, so that it was not held, and subsequently the announcement was made that further performances by the company would be deferred until the week following. As this venture has been a sincere effort, after long and careful preparation, to give grand opera at popular prices, its vicissitudes are of interest to those who are considering the problem whether opera of this kind and on these terms appeals to the public, without the glamour that attaches to far-heralded names.

Reinhold Warlich, the Russian baritone, with Fritz Kreisler at the piano, sang to an audience sadly depleted by Christmas shopping exigencies. Those who attended found a fine voice with a tendency to sing a little flat, and in a monotone of mood, engaged in a beautiful sequence whose intent was typified by the devout text of the first song, Schumann's exquisite "Talsamane":

"God's is the Orient! God's is the Occident! North and South rest in the peace of his hand."

A group of Russian songs at the close of the program proved its culmination artistically and technically. Not a thing was done "for show" by either artist. Mr. Kreisler played the piano just as he handled his violin, reading the face of the singer for his quickening thought quite as often as he regarded the printed page. The writer is not likely to bring a more intimately interesting event.

"Marta" was revived by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Caruso and Hempel sang in glorious connivance, and "The Last Rose of Summer" was delivered by the great diva in a simplicity of style entirely devoid of artifice which gave new life to the old music and deeply stirred the audience. Caruso found the smoothly flowing cantabile of the part of Lionel exactly suited to his voice, his mood and his mode, and Margarette Ober's Nancy was a flesh-and-blood figure of full-throated songs, instead of the usual apologetic shadow the operatic cantabile offers.

Sascha Jacobinoff, the violinist, Carl Fiesch's pupil, was heard in recital in a somewhat overornamental and exhibitive program, and justified the praise bestowed on him after he made his debut with the New York Philharmonic Society. Ossip Gabrilowitsch appeared with the Philadelphia Orchestra, playing the second piano concerto in B flat of Brahms, and the beauty of the tone which he poured into instead of away from the ensemble was in the highest degree praiseworthy, as was the modest, virile, unaffected deportment of the artist in every phase of his exquisitely sensitive and poetic performance.

The passing of Dr. W. W. Gilchrist, founder and leader of the Mendelssohn Club, has removed one of the few Americans who have written worthy symphonies, and one who made his influence profoundly felt in Philadelphia's musical idealism.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S  
NEW OPERA GIVEN  
ON BERLIN STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Eugen d'Albert's new opera, "Die Tote Augen" ("The Dead Eyes"), has been presented for the first time in Berlin at the Deutsches Opernhaus. On March 5 the opera was given for the first time in Dresden with great success. It has also been presented in Hamburg. The story, by Hanns Heinz Ewers and Marc Henry, based on "Les Yeux Mortes," deals with Myrtocle, the beautiful but blind wife of the ugly Arcesius, who through a miracle receives her sight. First she demands a mirror, then she looks about her. She believes that a handsome centurion, Galba, is her husband, and throws herself into his arms. Arcesius sees this occurrence and springs upon Galba, who flees. The noonday sun is too much for Myrtocle's eyes, however, and she relapses into her former condition without having seen her husband, really, but believing him to be the handsome Galba.

The presentation was managed by Georg Hartmann with great artistic effect, and Rudolf Krasselt conducted with fine understanding of the composer's intentions. Hertha Stolzenberg distinguished herself in the role of the blind wife, portraying the moments of resignation as well as those of joy with touching effect. Her unusual skill in singing was also in evidence. Julius von Scheidt was an excellent Arcesius, although somewhat inclined to forget that in spite of his ugliness this man must be a sympathetic one. Paul Hansen was the centurion Galba and Paula Weber displayed a good voice as Maria von Magdala. The casting of the smaller parts was done satisfactorily.

Eugen d'Albert is not addicted to bringing forth surprises. Those who recall the music of his "Tiefend" will find here the same sort of expression. Tremendous applause brought the composer on the stage many times.

STOCK PRESENTS  
"AMERICAN NEGRO"  
SUITE IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is one of the more enterprising directors of symphonic music in this country. The works new and unfamiliar which he has given to the public of Chicago are almost as the sands of the seashore. Many of them, indeed, have scarcely been worth the trouble to which he and his musicians have gone in order to prepare them, but not a few have revealed beauty and artistic worth.

At concerts given on Dec. 15-16, the orchestra set forth for the first time an "American Negro" suite composed by Thorwald Otterström, a Danish musician who has lived for many years in Chicago. Like Anton Dvorák, Mr. Otterström believes that if you want to found an American school of composition you must tie to the Negro population for it. "In the more recent expressions of our people," he says, "in the baseball parks, the Municipal Pier and Riverview Park, some gifted composers of the future may find valuable material for a distinctly American music; but until then the composer will have to leave the expressions of the white man and turn to the Indian and to the American Negro for musical material which has sprung up on American soil."

All this business of writing American music is capable of argument. It is more to the point here to consider the success or the failure of Mr. Otterström as the creator of national music such as he describes.

The basis of the "American Negro" suite was a book—"The Slave Songs of the United States"—which now is out of print. From this the composer of the work drew seven tunes upon which he constructed a paraphrase. The titles of the movements are: "Dance of My Father's Children"; "Blow de Trumpet, Gabriel"; "Jehovah, Hallelujah"; "De Sin-Sick Soul"; "Trabel On"; "Ebrey Hour in de Day"; and "Ole Satan."

There can be no doubt of the cleverness with which Mr. Otterström put together his suite. His is an orchestral understanding which comprises more than the conventional technique that is taught in the music schools. He has imagination and what is not particularly common among modern composers, a sense of humor. The chief defect of the suite lay in the sameness which resulted from employing, one after the other, tunes which were all more or less alike.

Mr. Otterström, evidently realizing that there was danger in this procedure, made "Trabel On" into what he called a "Burlesque March," and this turned out to be an uncommonly diverting example of its kind. What was needed was a scherzo or some such movement to assist further in giving variety.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented a composition which it had performed once as a novelty in 1915. Rudi Stephan's "Music for Orchestra" is the work of a musician who, born in the eighties at Worms, accomplished his artistic training in Frankfurt and in Munich. A modernist, Stephan has not gone over to the peculiar representatives of art who make concert halls hideous with their works. He does not believe in "program" music and therefore his "Music for Orchestra" is clearly a story of an organ and a listener who discover what it is all about without help from him who created it.

Dr. Muck or Mr. Stransky or Sir Henry Wood might do worse than offer this music to their patrons. It is uncommon art, admirably scored, imbued with imagination. Not much such music is coming out of Germany these days. The orchestra performed the works with extraordinary virtuosity. In addition to the pieces which have been mentioned the program also contained the familiar overture to "Oberon" and the first concerto for piano by Brahms played by Mme. Olga Samaroff.

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## LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The large sum of money which the Carnegie Trust has given for the purpose of furthering British music is, naturally enough, arousing a wide diversity of opinion as to how it should be spent. One proposal is that of the foundation of a national college of music. An English composer whose work enjoys a European reputation, Mr. Cyril Scott, combats this view with great vigor in a well-known weekly. He contends that the would-be musician is likely to emerge from its walls as a learned musical bore of the worst order, or else the music student of latent talent will avoid it, and seek instruction by "going abroad" where, at least, he can study "unadulterated music" and not dead languages. His main argument expresses accurately what is felt by many progressive musicians.

"It takes," he says, "no great prophet to foresee that such as occur as the result of certain superstitions prevalent in this country; for it has occurred before in connection with another fund, and one sees no reason to suppose that the musical constitution of Great Britain has altered of late years to sufficiently significant extent for it not to occur again. And the superstition to which I refer is an idée fixe that 'good' music must performe be 'academic,' and this is the face of a few centuries of musical history which indubitably show that every great composer whose fame survives has been a musical law-breaker, an inventor and an anti-academic. Just because the so-called classical composers sound perfectly straightforward and comparatively easy of comprehension nowadays, the supposition has arisen, either that they always sounded so, or else that the time for musical law-breaking is over, and no further innovations are advisable or legitimately possible."

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EDMUND GOSSE  
TALKS ON WAR  
AND LITERATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Edmund Gosse presided recently at an address by Mr. Edmund Gosse on "The Relations of French and English Literature After the War." This war, he declared, had taught them that "the literature and art of a people were the true expression of their psychology." Could they have a better illustration than that supplied by a comparison of German and French literature before the war? The German leaders had for years been preaching the cult of militarism. The war had evolved a literature of its own, Lord Curzon added. Between two and three thousand books on the war had been produced in England alone, while the productivity of France had been almost as great. This literature seemed to him to be more remarkable than that produced in any previous war. There was little doubt that much of the verse and poetry that this war had produced was remarkable both in volume and character. Many of the poems, in his opinion, deserved a permanent place in literature. There were two causes that operated in producing this literary output. One was the fact that the soldiers fighting in the Allied armies represented every class of the nation and every type of education; men of letters fought side by side with the men of the plow; in short, the army was the people. A second cause was that the authors of these literary efforts were men who had been brought face to face with the great elemental forces of human tragedy and suffering, and their writings had been composed, not in the comfortable ease of the armchair, but amid the realities of the trenches. He thought the literary production of the war, both in France and in this country, would be another link in the chain of sympathy and understanding between the two peoples.

Mr. Gosse said that before the war he, like many other Englishmen, worshipped at the shrine of his Goethe and his Heine, but now he never wished to open one of their volumes again. In the past their universities and men of learning had looked too much to Berlin and Bonn and Dusseldorf. Political sympathy between France and Britain was now complete, but what they wanted was more complete intellectual sympathy. This did not mean that each should merge its individuality in the other, but that each should know and understand the other, while retaining each its national character. He would have a dread of a Franco-British literature. The French would continue to be Latin and the English persist in being Saxon. But while that might be so, the fact remained that as one result of the war these two western nations had found themselves closer together than ever before; "the intellectual minds of the two countries" had been drawn more and more to each other, and they were more and more realizing that they might look to France for the exercise of the qualities of lucidity and flexibility in rebuilding the structure of European civilization with a new fervor.

MARY HALLOCK FOOTE  
WEEK IN BOISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
BOISE, Ida.—The efforts of a new state, the activities of which must of necessity be largely concerned in commercial development, to foster a literary appreciation is shown in the observance of a Mary Hallock Foote week in Boise, Ida. Mrs. Foote is the most distinguished writer and illustrator who has been identified with Idaho as a citizen. For about 10 years Mrs. Foote lived near Boise while her husband was engaged in engineering work on an irrigation project and it was during this period, preceding and in the early 90's, that she produced the stories which appeared in the Century Magazine and caused national recognition. Many of these stories are descriptive of scenes and the life in Southern Idaho.

Mary Hallock Foote week was observed at the public library where an exhibit of her drawings, water color sketches and illustrations were hung. The press gave liberal mention of her work and "The Chosen Valley," which story was laid in the Boise valley, was run serially by a prominent daily paper.

## BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Special exhibit of Rembrandt etchings from the J. P. Morgan collection; Fantin-Latour lithographs from the Freer collection; special exhibit of paintings by Mrs. Maria Halliwell Lord; special exhibit of jewelry and Japanese prints. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturday, Sunday and holidays free. The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:  
Arts and Crafts Society, 4 Park Street.—Miscellaneous work by members.  
Brooks Reed's Gallery, 19 Arlington Street.—Old English drawings and lithographs.  
Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 44 Boylston Street.—Miscellaneous pictures.  
Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street.—Portraits by Leopold Seyffert.  
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street.—Miscellaneous small paintings, old English and French engravings, etchings and lithographs by Sears Gallagher.  
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge Street, Cambridge.—Special exhibit of drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.  
Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street.—Etchings by Boston artists.  
Guild of Boston Artists, 182 Newbury Street.—Paintings by Dwight Blaney and sculpture by Miss Baskin Peck.  
R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 298 Boylston Street.—Exhibit of small canvases by numerous painters.

## BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Kuusisto, conductor, appears in Symphony Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 11. The historians of the orchestra note that symphony concerts began to be a part of the musical routine of Cincinnati in 1895, when three series of performances were given, one each under the leadership of Frank Van der Stucken, Anton Seidel and Henry Schradieck. The following fall an orchestra of 48 men, with Frank Van der Stucken as permanent conductor, was established. From the time the society was started until now there have been three regular conductors, Mr. Van der Stucken's incumbency extending from 1895 to 1906. The concerts given in the season 1907-8 were by orchestras from other cities and in 1908 no concerts were given. In the summer of 1909 the orchestra was put on a permanent basis by a subscription fund of \$50,000 a year, raised for five years. For a time Leopold Stokowski was conductor under the reorganization. He was succeeded by Dr. Kunwald. The program which the orchestra will play at its Boston concert is as follows:

Wagner, prelude to "Die Meistersinger"; Beethoven, "Pastoral," symphony No. 6; Strauss, "Domestic" symphony.

## Boston National Opera

The Boston National Opera Company, Max Rabinoff, director, gives a season of one week at the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 1.

On Monday night, Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" will be given with Giovanni Zenatello, Luisa Villani, George Baklanoff, Maria Wiletskaja, Virgilio Lazzari, Dorothy Polla, Francesco Peralta, Paolo Ananlian, Giorgio Puliti and Romeo Boscacci in the cast, and with Roberto Moranzoni conducting.

Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano, will appear Tuesday night in the title role of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." Riccardo Martin, Thomas Chalmers, Elvira Leveroni, Romeo Boscacci, Giorgio Puliti and Paolo Ananlian will be in the cast, and Fulgenzio Guerrieri will conduct.

On Wednesday night in "L'Amore del Tre Re," Messrs. Zenatello, Baklanoff, Mardones and Boscacci; and Meses Villani, Leveroni and Dobson will sing, and Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

Gounod's "Faust" will be the Thursday night bill. The cast will include Maggie Teyte, Messrs. Martin, Chalmers, Mardones and Puliti, and Meses Villani and Polla. Mr. Guerrieri will conduct.

Mascagni's Japanese opera, "Iris," will be presented Friday night with Tamaki Miura, Tovia Kittay, Messrs. Lazzari, Chalmers and Boscacci and Miss Leveroni. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

At the Saturday matinee Puccini's "Bohème" will be sung, the cast including the Meses Teyte and Riegelman and Messrs. Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Chalmers, Lazzari, Puliti and Ananlian. Mr. Guerrieri will conduct.

The season will close Saturday night with Verdi's "Aida," in which Maria Gay will make her only appearance of the week, as Amneris. Others in the cast are Meses Villani and Messrs. Martin, Baklanoff, Mardones and Lazzari. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

## Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be away on its monthly tour the coming week. The program of the concerts of Jan. 12 and 13 is as follows: Sibelius, "Pohjola's Daughter," "The Oceanides" and "Night Ride and Sunrise"; Beethoven, concerto for violin and orchestra (Albert Spalding, soloist); Beethoven, overture to "Egmont."

Mme. Gadsdi and Mr. Brown

Mme. Johanna Gadsdi, soprano, and Eddy Brown, violinist, appear in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Francis Moore will assist as accompanist. The program is as follows:

Concerto No. 6, Rode; Mr. Brown, "Widmung" and "Wenn ich früh in den Garten geh"; Schumann, "Im Herbst"; Franz, "Vergiliches Ständchen"; Brahms, "Hark, Hark, the Lark" and "Erlkönig"; Schubert, Mme. Gadsdi, Sarabande et pastorale, Senallie-Brown, "Vogel als Prophet"; Schumann, variations, Tartini, Mr. Brown, "Calling to Thee," Cadman, "Drowsy Poppies"; Gilmour, "The Little Gray Blue Dove," Saa, "Swing Song"; Moore, "Morning Hymn," Henschel, Mme. Gadsdi, Larghetto, Handel; rondo, Beethoven; caprice No. 22, Paganini; Brown, Mr. Brown, "Ave Maria," Gounod; Mme. Gadsdi and Mr. Brown.

## Russian Music Society

The Russian Music Society gives its second concert at Mr. Oulukanoff's studio, 295 Huntington Avenue, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 2, with Wells Weston assisting as accompanist. The program is as follows:

Sonata, Leonide Nicolau; Max Donner and Mrs. Angélique M. Donner, "In Autumn," Arensky; "Since I Am Once More Alone," Tchaikovsky; "Song of the Hebrew Maiden," Moussorgsky; Mrs. Martha Atwood Baker, Melodie, Tchaikovsky; herouise, Tschetschen; romance, Ogarew; Max Donner, "Nanny," Moussorgsky; "The Rose and the Nightingale," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "The Cat and the Bird Cage," Moussorgsky; "I Beg You Not to Leave Me," Tschetminoff; Mrs. Martha Atwood Baker.

## Kneisel Quartet

The Kneisel Quartet gives its third concert in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 2, with Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist, assisting. The program is as follows:

Haydn, quartet in C major, op. 24; Tchaikovsky, quartet in F major, op. 22; Franck, quartet in F minor, for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello.

## Music for Two Pianos

Miss Rose Presel and Miss Sadie Presel will present a program of music for two pianos in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 3. Their selections are the following:

Rondo, C major, Chopin; valse-paraphrase, Chopin-Schubert; scherzo, Saint-Saëns; scherzo, in a concert at Steinert Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 26, The Cherniavsky Trio is announced to make its first Boston appearance in Symphony Hall on the evening of Feb. 15.

afternoon, Jan. 5, with Frank Bibb as his accompanist. His program is as follows:

"Nicht mehr zu dir, zu gehen," Brahms; "Schlaf nur ein," Jensen; "Auf dem grünen Balcon," Wolf; "Gesandente," Schumann; "Wie froh und frisch," Brahms; "The Parting," Crisp; "Invitation au voyage," Debussy; "Petite main," Saint-Saëns; "Apaisement," Chausson; "Mal," Saint-Saëns; "Présent au d'Eschylus," "Ils se hier gewesen," "Dankagung an Sten Bach," "An die übergehenden Sonne," and "Orpheus," Schubert; "The Lights of Home," Seiler; "Sylvia," Speaks; "I Told My Love to My Rose," Johnson; "A Little Bird," and "Mistaken," Crisp; "A Hodel of Spring," Frank Bibb.

## Mme. Povla Frisch

Mme. Povla Frisch, soprano, appears in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 6, singing the following selections:

Bach, "Blut du bel mir," Mozart, "Dans un bois solitaire," Handel, "Strophes de Cléopâtre," and "Plaisir qui passe"; Gounod, "Allegretto," "Trois jours de vendanges," "L'air du scherzo," "Sainte," Debussy, "Mandoline," Elzinger, "Les larmes," Lekeu, "Tondel," Dupont, "Trois noëctes," Saint-Saëns, "Toujours," Schumann, "Three Stimmes," and "Viel Glück," Brahms, "Saphirische Ode," Moussorgsky, "Au bord du Don," Borodin, "La Reine de la Mer," Stravinsky, "Pastorale," Grieg, "Primula vera," and "Et Sen."

## Fritz Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, gives a recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 7, at 3:30 o'clock, with Carl Lamson as his accompanist. He will present the following selections:

J. S. Bach, suite in E minor and chaconne for violin alone; Vieuxtemps, concerto No. 2 in F sharp minor; Gluck, melody in D minor; Kreisler, scherzo in B flat major; Cartier, "La Chasse" (caprice); Weber, larghetto in B flat major; Schubert, "Moment Musical"; Mozart, rondo in G major; Kreisler, Dvorak, "Indian Lament"; three old Viennese dances, "Liebesleid," "Schoen Rosmarin" and "Liebesfreud."

## Flonzaley Quartet

The Flonzaley Quartet gives its extra concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Jan. 8, presenting the following works:

Bloch, quartet in B major; Moor, suite for two violins; Haydn, quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1.

Georges Longy and Miss Renée Longy announce two concerts in Jordan Hall, evenings of Feb. 7 and March 21.

At the first concert, works by Jean Huré will be presented, and the performers will include Mrs. Laura Litvinsky, soprano; Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist; Mrs. Dudley T. Fitts, accompanist; Homer Humphrey, organist; the American String Quartet, and players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

At the second concert, works of Charles M. Loeffler will be presented, and the performers will include Mme. Povla Frisch, soprano; Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist; Miss Adeline Packard, viola player; and a women's chorus from the Cecilia Society.

Tickets for the concerts are sold at Symphony Hall and at the Longy School, 103 Hemenway Street.

## Miss Katharine Dayton

Miss Katharine Dayton appears in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 9, presenting folk songs of the British Isles and of America, a group of sketches by Margaret Ruthven Lang and story-telling songs by various composers.

At his recital in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, Ignace Paderevski, the pianist, will present the following works:

Beethoven, sonata in C minor, op. 111; Schumann, "Papillons"; Paderevski, sonata, op. 21; Chopin, nocturne, scherzo in C sharp minor; Stojowski, "Chant d'amour" and "Pres du ruisseau"; Liszt, fantasy on Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

## Miss Dai Buell

In Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, Miss Dai Buell, pianist, will give a recital. Her program will be as follows:

Gavotte variée, Rameau; melodie, Gluck-Sgambati; fantasia, op. 17, Schumann; scherzo, E minor, Chopin; herouse, Chopin; étude, F minor, Chopin; thème Cracovien varié, Stojowski; humoristique, Tchaikovsky; Intermezzo Polacco, Paderevski; "Blue Danube," Schulz-Evler.

## Evan Williams

Evan Williams, tenor, has arranged the following program of songs in English for his Jordan Hall concert, Wednesday evening, Jan. 17:

"Ah, Love but a Day," Frotheroe; "A Spirit Flower," Campbell-Tipton; "Loch Lomond," Old Scotch; "Mentra Gwen," Old Welsh; "Just a Wearin' for You," Jacobs-Bond; "My Pretty Jane," Bishop; "O Dry Throat Tears," del Rio; "Open the Gates of the Temple," Knapp; Recitative, "Behold and See," "Comfort Te," and "Sound an Alarm," Handel; "Amen," "Sweet Miss Mary," Neidlinger; "All Thro' the Night," Old Welsh; "Because," d'Hardelot; "A Perfect Day," Bond; "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," Fearie.

## Dohnanyi Sonata

The program for the sonata recital to be given by Persie Cox, pianist, and Julia Pickard, violinist, at Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, will include the sonata in C sharp minor, op. 21, by Dohnanyi.

## Artists to Appear

Isolde Menges, violinist, will give her first Boston recital in Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock.

Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, will give a recital with Mme. Theodora Sturkow-Ryder, pianist, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler is announced for a piano recital on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, at Steinert Hall.

Edouard Dorn, violinist, will appear with Hans Ebell, pianist, and Ralph Smalley, cellist, in a concert at Steinert Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 26. The Cherniavsky Trio is announced to make its first Boston appearance in Symphony Hall on the evening of Feb. 15.

## ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Frances Nash, pianist, was soloist at the last popular concert given by the Symphony Orchestra. The program:

Overture to "The Bat," Strauss; prelude to Part II, "The Children's Crusade," Pierné; three dances from "Henry VIII," music, German; Hungarian fantasy for piano and orchestra, Liszt; "Peer Gynt" suite No. 1, Grieg; "Shepherd's Hey," stranger; waltz, "Danube Waves," Ivanovic.

At the regular concerts, Adolf Weidig, composer-conductor of Chicago, conducted a performance of his symphonic suite op. 46. The program:

Overture to "Der Freischütz," Weber; symphonic suite, op. 46, Weidig; overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," Lalo; symphonic poem, "Les Kolides," Franck; Rumanian rhapsody in A, Enesco.

The Morning Choral Club gave its annual Christmas concert under the direction of Charles Galloway. The club was assisted by Vernon E. Henshale, organist; Mrs. Lulu Kunkelburg, violinist, and Mrs. Morris Speyer, harpist.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe will give a performance here at the Odeon on the evening of Jan. 30.

At the last "Popular" concert of the Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Ida Delleonno, harpist, was soloist. The program was:

"Entrance of the Boyars," Halvorsen; eight Russian folk-songs, Liadow (first time); nocturne in C minor, op. 48, No. 1; Chopin; harp solo, "A Christmas Story," Hasselmann (first time); two Spanish dances, Moszkowski; poème erotique ("The Poet's Dream"), op. 31, No. 6, MacDowell (first time); rhapsody, "España," Chabrier.

At the regular concerts, Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, was soloist. The program:

Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; recitative and aria, "Diane Impitoyable," from "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; symphony No. 2 in D major, op. 73, Brahms; arioso, "Le Roi de Lahore," Massenet; "Caprice Espagnol," op. 34, Rimsky-Korsakoff.

## EMILE VERHAEREN'S SERVICE TO BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It has been given to Belgium at this period of her history to take a foremost place among the nations of Europe. A small country geographically, she has proved herself of the finest caliber, both in political integrity and intellectual achievement. In the field of literature she has had no greater representative than Emile Verhaeren. He was essentially Belgian. A native of St. Amand, a small village near Tervueren, in the heart of Flanders, he showed himself in his first book of poems, "Les Flamandes," a true child of the soil. Educated at the College of St. Barbe at Ghent, where he was a fellow-pupil of Maeterlinck, he went on to Louvain to study law and was called to the Bar in 1881. But, as was inevitable, his literary tastes asserted themselves and he threw himself wholly into the movement for the creation of a Belgian Renaissance. While at St. Barbe he wrote, under the influence of religious sentiment, "Les Moines," which presaged his later work, "Le Cloître," his most important drama. Between 1887 and 1890 he published the trilogy "Les Soirs," "Déshabillés" and "Les Flambeaux Noirs," the outcome of a period of mental crisis which ended in a reaction which found expression in his "Les Heures Claires" of 1896. In the early 90's the merely subjective inspiration of his early work yielded to the strong current of an absorbing interest in the social problems of his country. Joining the Socialist reformers who founded the Maison du Peuple at Brussels, he came into direct contact with the great forces underlying modern industrial life, and the outcome of this invigorating plunge into actuality was his second trilogy, "Les Campagnes Hallucines," "the magnificent 'Les Villes Tentaculaires' and 'Les Aubes.'" "Les Villes Tentaculaires" is the most characteristic of Verhaeren's latter-day achievements. It expresses his joy in what Joseph Pennell has termed the Wonder of Work. He sings the apotheosis of the great modern city, its mighty enveloping power of inspiration.

Lorsque les soirs sculptent le firmament de leurs mar-taux d'ébène, La ville au loin s'étale et domine la plaine.

Comme un nocturne et colossal espoir: Elle surgit; désir, splendeur, hantise; Sa clarté se projette en leur jusqu'aux cieux.

Son gaz myriadaire en buissons d'or s'attise, Ses rails sont des chemins audacieux Vers le bonheur fallacieux Que la fortune et la force accom-pagnent;

Ses murs se dessinent pareils à une armée Et ce qui vient d'elle encore de brume et d'humidité.

Arrive en appels clairs vers les cam-pagnes.

During the period of exile which has followed August, 1914, Verhaeren has devoted himself to the task of putting clearly before the world the great wrong from which his country has suffered at the hands of Germany. He published a number of poems and articles, many of which appeared in the British press. His latest work, but recently published, "Les Alfes Rouges de la Guerre," is an article in La Renaissance, is convinced that M. Hennessy is not going too far, and that the sweeping away of the departmental boundaries is an essential part of the reform. The old administrative demarcations, which have made possible the exaggerated centralization which has been so harmful to France, must be obliterated, he says. The departmental prefect can never be the type of man, energetic and full of a traditional love of the soil, which M. Hennessy describes as the ideal prefect. The present system of administration has the great drawback of placing men in charge of departments with which they have had no connection and concerning which they feel no interest. The majority of prefects have shown themselves very much more pre-occupied with the chances of their own advancement than with the development of the resources of the department. It is the system which is bad, since it gives every opportunity for

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thoughts. Whoever looks on its horizon, guarded by its clouds luminous and warrior-like, feels his heart strengthened and exalted. A moral force shines in beautiful things."

DECENTRALIZATION  
ADVOCATED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The book by M. Jean Hennessy "Régions de France" does not confirm the general conviction of the necessity for reform in the administration of the country. Decentralization is the demand made by M. Hennessy, and decentralization is accepted by a number of prominent individuals as being the means of restoring vitality to administrative organizations. M. Hennessy, who is the president of the Ligue régionaliste, has given time and labor to the popularizing of a cause which he feels to be bound up with the welfare of France. The favor with which his book has been received points to a ripening of public opinion on the subject. Decentralization may be the first of the reforms by which the French people have resolved to set their house in order in preparation for the new era which is opening before them. M. Hennessy's reform projects are exceedingly sweeping; the old departments are to be done away with in favor of a regional system based more or less on traditional boundaries. The old provinces will not be reconstituted, but there will not be that total indifference to old landmarks which marked the period following the Revolution.

Among the prominent men who favor the decentralization scheme is M. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, and Senator of the Rhône. M. Herriot has referred to M. Hennessy's scheme in the Dépeche de Toulouse. He questions the necessity for doing away with the departments. Another writer, M. Daniel-Lesueur, in an article in La Renaissance, is convinced that M. Hennessy is not going too far, and that the sweeping away of the departmental boundaries is an essential part of the reform. The old administrative demarcations, which have made possible the exaggerated centralization which has been so harmful to France, must be obliterated, he says. The departmental prefect can never be the type of man, energetic and full of a traditional love of the soil, which M. Hennessy describes as the ideal prefect. The present system of administration has the great drawback of placing men in charge of departments with which they have had no connection and concerning which they feel no interest. The majority of prefects have shown themselves very much more pre-occupied with the chances of their own advancement than with the development of the resources of the department. It is the system which is bad, since it gives every opportunity for

indifference and produces artificial conditions which lead to lethargy. There is no doubt that this reform in provincial administration is a matter of very great import, and judging from the comments which have been made on M. Hennessy's book, the French people have sufficiently realized this to make them willing and anxious to adopt the reforms in spite of the radical change in habits which it implies.

SOUTH AFRICA'S  
TRADE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—South African trade shows month by month a tendency to increase. Balancing the returns for the first eight months of the current year against the corresponding period of 1915, it is seen that the value of imports increased by £5,500,000, or 25 per cent, whilst the exports, exclusive of gold, which are not shown during the period of the war, increased by over £4,000,000, or approximately 28 per cent.

The increase in exports is mainly due to the restarting of the diamond industry which practically closed down when the war broke out. It is also due to some extent to the enhanced value of wool, for while 98,000,000 pounds of wool were exported in the first eight months of 1916 with a declared export value of over £4,000,000; 121,000,000 were exported

in the first eight months of 1915, the export value of which was only a little over £3,500,000. Among notable increases maize may be instanced, over 280,000,000 pounds, of the value of £688,487, having been exported in 1916, as against 111,250,000 pounds in 1915, of a declared value of £264,262. The total value of hides and skins exported is approximately £300,000 more than in 1915, whilst amongst the smaller items it is noted that almost 700,000 pounds of soap has been exported, as against 185,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1915.

NO-LICENSE VOTE UPHOLD  
FITCHBURG, Mass.—A recount of the votes cast on the licensed saloon question at the recent city election shows a majority of 66 for no-license.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.  
Colonial—Otis Skinner, 8:15.  
Copley—"An Ideal Husband," 8:10.  
Hollis—"Polyanna," 8:15.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.  
Matinee—"Bunker Bean," 3:15.  
Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"You're in Love," 8:10.  
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.  
Tremont—"Chin-Chin," 8.  
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.  
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; daily at the Castle Square, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.

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# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JOHN W. DOORLY, C. S. B.

John W. Doorly, C. S. B., of Leeds, England, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on "Christian Science" Friday evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John C. Lathrop, temporary first reader of The Mother Church, who said:

The Mother Church welcomes to this lecture this large audience who are interested in gaining a better knowledge of Christian Science and its spiritual viewpoint of God, man and the universe. A material limited outlook must of necessity be dissatisfying to good and upright people. Material theories and their discordant effects will finally cause mankind to turn away from human self and human will and to accept the true Principle and rule of life with their sequence of health, happiness and peace. Christian Science when correctly understood, reveals this divine Principle and spiritual rule of freedom which are a priceless blessing within reach of all who are ready to partake thereof.

Mr. Doorly spoke as follows:

Christian Science is exact and scientific in its teaching about God and about Christ, and it declares unswervingly that their true nature can and should be understood practically and intelligently here and now, and indeed that to attain any measure of real health and salvation, we must first follow the injunction to "acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace."

## God and His Law

The questions therefore arise, How are we to acquaint ourselves with God, and how are we to know that our view of Him is the correct one? To both these questions Christ Jesus, whose teachings all Christians acknowledge as absolute and final, has given direct answers, and Christian Science has proved these answers to be practical, religious, and scientific facts to be used in daily life. To the first question, How are we to acquaint ourselves with God? Christ Jesus replied, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." In fact he stated that the Father must be known through the Son, and that the Son only. To the second question as to how we were to decide when we had known God aright, his reply is, "These signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, was raised from what seemed likely to be her death-bed through her study of the Scriptures. She had grasped from them somewhat of the true nature of God, and had also perceived that Christ Jesus was not using some specially bestowed power when he performed his marvelous and convincing works, but that through his exact and comprehensive knowledge of God, he was simply utilizing the ever-present divine law, which might be unknown to those who were ignorant of the Father's true nature, but which was ever available to all who understood God aright. This divine law had formerly been utilized to some extent by Abraham, by Moses, by the prophets, and later by Christ Jesus and his followers, and it is this law that Paul describes as the "law of the Spirit" in Christ Jesus which he declared had made him free from the law of sin and death.

Christian Science then accepts the fact that there is an ever-present divine law which, if understood and used, will with scientific certainty make men free from the supposed law of sin and death. It is certain, however, that to appreciate this divine law, we must understand the nature of God, the divine lawmaker, the only Father, the one cause.

## True Nature of God

How then are we going to understand the nature of God? It is evident that we can never understand God upon a human basis, for according to the testimony of our physical senses we can neither see, hear, touch, taste nor smell God; and, indeed, if we relied wholly upon our five physical senses, we would never know that God exists. Christian Science therefore declares that God must be understood spiritually or mentally, and that to know Him aright we must depend upon spiritual understanding. It also declares that it is the habit of relying on our five physical senses, that information as to what God is, that has hidden the true God from us and has caused us to worship a man-made sense of God. Therefore, to understand God aright Christian Science relies on divine reason and revelation.

What then does Christian Science say about God, basing its conclusions on reason or correct thinking and revelation? It states that God, to be all-power, all-presence, and all-knowledge, as the Scriptures declare, must be the Infinite One, for it is quite evident that if God were not the Infinite One there would be another presence, another power, and some other knowledge.

Thus Christian Science teaches that God is the Infinite One, the only cause and the one creator.

Since God is the Infinite One, He can never be included in anything, but He Himself includes all being in Himself. Consequently Christian Science says that no man can ever include God in his thought, for to do so he would have to be greater than God, but it says that this Infinite One can be understood through thoughts or ideas which reveal His divine nature. So we perceive that it is impossible to outline God, or the Infinite One, in our thought, but it is possible to understand the nature of God; and

this is what St. John meant when he stated that "no man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."

For instance, if you or I should appreciate the fact that God is Spirit, as the Scriptures declare, this would in no way mean that we had included the whole of God in our thought, but it would mean that we had entertained one correct thought or idea about God which revealed His true nature; and so whenever we think truly about God we are only beholding thoughts or ideas which reveal His nature, and we are in no way including the Infinite One in our thought, for this would be impossible. In fact, Christian Science realizes that it would be just as idolatrous to try to outline God in our thought or to form a mental concept of some great personality and to call it Deity, as it would be to make an image of wood or stone from that mental concept and to call that Deity; for false views of God, whether they be mental images or material images, are equally idolatrous. When humanity appreciates the great fact that God is the Infinite One, it will cease speculating about the personality of God, but will begin to understand His nature, and it will then strive intelligently to be godlike.

## God as Principle

Christian Science teaches us to think of God as Principle, and uses this word Principle to show that God is the foundation, and is invariable source or cause; that He is the same yesterday, today, and forever. It has sometimes been objected that this word Principle makes God seem distant, or cold, but Christian Scientists have found that the knowledge of God as infinite divine Principle, who changeth not, is the rock upon which the waves of error dash themselves in vain. Many Christian Scientists under great stress of sin and disease have gratefully recognized the nearness and dearness of God as ever-available Principle, who cannot fail to heal and to save, whose divine law is ever operating on behalf of those who will understand and use it.

Christian Scientists who have learned to know God as Principle are never found trying to change God through their prayers, but are rather found trying to draw nearer to Him through understanding His divine nature and conforming their thoughts and daily lives to the unchangeable nature of this infinite Principle.

Christian Science teaches likewise that God is Mind, or, as Jesus declared, Spirit; and to be intelligent, God must be Mind. As He is also the Infinite One, therefore Christian Science recognizes that Mind is out, and that Mind is creator. This truth forever obliterates the idolatrous human belief that there can be minds many, or that matter, the opposite of Mind, can be a creator.

To sum up, therefore, Christian Science teaches that God is the infinite One, indivisible, and not included in anything but including all true being in Himself; that He is divine Principle, and that He is also infinite Mind, or Spirit. These are all conclusions which are not only taught by the Scriptures, but, what is equally important, they can be proved in daily life in the same way that Christ Jesus proved them, by any one who is willing to understand these conclusions and to govern his life by them.

Having gained a correct sense of God, we are now in a position to know what Christ, His expression, must be; for even if Christ Jesus had not revealed to mankind that God and His Christ were "one,"—that is, one in quality,—it would be evident that the infinite creator, or divine Principle, could only create that which is infinitely like Himself. Christian Science therefore recognizes that the Christ must forever be the emanation or expression of the infinite One, and that he must always be one in quality and essence with the Father; that he was, therefore, "before Abraham was," and that he never began and could never end.

## Attitude Toward Jesus

It is sometimes erroneously stated that Christian Scientists do not appreciate Christ Jesus as other religionists do, but is this statement in accordance with the facts? Do not Christian Scientists appreciate Christ Jesus and his teachings so fully that they rely on them unreservedly, not only for their own health and happiness, and indeed their very lives, but, what is even more important to them, for the health and happiness of their loved ones? Other religionists who claim that we do not appreciate Christ Jesus, because we have a more practical sense of his life-teachings, should remember that they are not willing to do these things.

It is true that Christian Scientists do not believe that the human Jesus of Nazareth was God, but they know that the spiritual man, or Christ, was the manifestation of God, and is indeed Immanuel, or "God with us." They also understand that this real man, or Christ, was not the material personality of Jesus, which he himself declared must go away, but that his Christ-likeness was the mind or consciousness which was in Christ Jesus, and that this consciousness was his spiritual reality, which, he stated, was forever present, although unseen by the physical senses.

It is not evident that the material body of Jesus could not still the tempest when he was asleep in the boat, but that his awakened consciousness stilled it at once? And so in some cases of healing it is recorded that Jesus was far distant from the people he healed, clearly proving that it was not his bodily presence, but his consciousness, or what he knew of God and of true being, that healed those cases.

There is no body of people on earth who recognize more the importance of Christ Jesus as the Saviour of humanity, or who accept his divine Sonship

more clearly, or who are more humbly and gratefully conscious of the loving, unparallelled, and selfless sacrifice of Christ Jesus, than are Christian Scientists; and they are to prove this, not so much by saying "Lord, Lord," which mere verbal expression means nothing, but by doing the will of the Father "which is in heaven."

St. Paul declares, "Henceforth know we no man after the flesh; yes, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more;" and can it be said that Christian Scientists do not recognize Christ Jesus fully, because they follow Paul's injunction and understand that the very Christ, the manifestation of God, must be wholly spiritual or mental, and not material? It is the understanding that it was Jesus' mentality, or his knowledge of God and of true being, which enabled him to be Jesus the Christ, that has now enabled Christian Scientists to accomplish in some measure his works.

## Salvation Through Christ

Mankind, from its personal point of view, has insisted on regarding the material personality of Jesus as its Saviour, rather than his spiritual individuality, forgetting that Christ Jesus himself perceived this erroneous condition so clearly that he told his followers that if his human personality went not away, the Comforter or spiritual truth, his divine reality, would not come to them, i. e., would not be understood by them. He saw that his followers were relying on his human personality and not on his Christliness or his spiritual individuality. As a matter of fact, the Holy Ghost, or consciousness of spiritual being, did not come to his followers until the human personality of Jesus had disappeared before his full recognition of his divine Sonship.

On one occasion, when some one more than usually personal, addressed Jesus as "good Master," Christ Jesus rebuked him with the remark, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." He recognized that his questioner was regarding only his human personality, and not his divine reality, or spiritual selfhood, which alone was good, or godlike. Jesus understood more clearly than anyone has ever done the nothingness of human personality and the all-importance of spiritual individuality, and he spent his life trying to turn the thoughts of men away from the human to the divine, both with regard to himself and to everything else.

Upon careful examination it will be found that all the woes and discords of existence are based upon human ignorance of God and of His Christ, or on divergent views upon these subjects. Does any one suppose, for instance, that war would be possible between nations or individuals who understood the teachings of Christ Jesus so that they could prove them as he did? It would be utterly impossible. Therefore, it is all important that we should lay aside every wrong preconceived notion about Christ, and gain the one true and therefore scientific sense of him which the Scriptures teach, and which can be proved, for this understanding alone can unite all humanity in one universal brotherhood. This understanding of Christ will bring to pass Samuel Longfellow's words:

From hand to hand the greeting flows,  
From eye to eye the signals run,  
From heart to heart the bright hope glows;  
The seekers of the Light are one.

One in the freedom of the truth.  
One in the joy of paths untrod,  
One in the heart's perennial youth,  
One in the larger thought of God.

## True Nature of Christ

Both Christian Science and the Scriptures teach that the Christ is the full and perfect expression of God, that is, of infinite divine Mind or Spirit; and to be the full and perfect expression, Christ must include all that is true, for if he did not include all that is true then Christ would not be the full expression of God.

Christian Science therefore accepts the fact, which the Scriptures teach and which is essentially logical, that Christ must include the truth or the spiritual reality, not only of Christ Jesus but of everybody and of everything. St. Paul clearly states this when he declares, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

Christian Science thus teaches that the truth or spiritual reality of you, and of me, and of all things, is included in the Christ; and it further states that the spiritual reality of Christ Jesus and of all things is what constitutes God's creation, spiritual and perfect, or is that which God has made and which He declared to be "very good," and consequently that the spiritual reality of Christ Jesus, of you, of me and of all that exists, is what constitutes the Christ.

Mrs. Eddy illustrates Christ in her writings by a simile, using the sun as a symbol to explain God and His Christ. She says:

"If we say that the sun stands for God, then all his rays collectively stand for Christ, and each separate ray for men and women." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 344.)

The Christ, therefore, is that which manifests or expresses God, and this must necessarily be what God has created.

What then has God created? Since God is infinite Mind, or Spirit, it is evident He could only create that which is the likeness of Mind, or that which is mental and spiritual; and as infinite Mind is that which eternally knows, therefore Mind's creation must be that which always expresses knowledge, or must be conscious existence. Also it is quite clear that infinite Mind, or Spirit, could not create its opposite, finite material

things, but that it could only create its likeness, spiritual thoughts or ideas, and that each of these ideas must be eternal in its individuality and perfection, for "whatsoever God doeth, it shall be forever: nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it." Thus God's only creations must be spiritual thoughts or ideas, each one perfect and eternal, and forever conscious of existence; and this consciousness of true being, or this true conscious being, is what we in a human way call spiritual understanding, or right knowing.

The Christ, therefore, is that which God has created, and consists of infinite spiritual ideas, each perfect and eternal and forever conscious of God and of true being; and this true and conscious being, or this consciousness of true being, is spiritual understanding or right thinking.

## Jesus the Christ

Christian Science thus teaches that it was his spiritual understanding or the Mind which was in Christ Jesus that constituted him Jesus the Christ, and also that spiritual understanding is what always constitutes the Christ.

Is it not perfectly clear that every man's individuality or spiritual reality must be what he knows that is true about God and about true being, or is his spiritual understanding?

Does any one object to the statement that the Christ, the expression of God,—that is, of infinite Spirit, or Mind,—must be wholly mental or spiritual, and must therefore be spiritual understanding or true conscious being? Of course, if humanity insists on regarding God as a glorified human being, it will naturally desire a glorified mortal for its Saviour, and it will remain in the same condition as Thomas, looking for the Christ in matter instead of in Spirit, or Mind; but that is not what the Scriptures teach, nor can it ever help any one to attain the knowledge of God or of true salvation.

When humanity understands that God is infinite Mind or intelligence, it will naturally perceive that it was his spiritual understanding or the Mind which was in Christ Jesus that made him the true likeness of God, and it will then be willing to go a step farther and see that spiritual understanding is always the likeness of the infinite divine Mind, and is therefore always the Christ. Such understanding is, however, as we have seen, really the consciousness of true being, or is true and conscious being, the spiritual reality of Christ Jesus, of you, of me, and of all that God has made; and this is the Christ which is revealed throughout the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation, the man of God's creating, the spiritual man, including the spiritual realities of all things.

This appearing to human consciousness, the likeness of the evercoming Christ, with power to heal the sick, reform the sinner and comfort the sorrowing. This healing and saving power of Christ is clearly defined by Mrs. Eddy when she states that Christ is "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." (Science and Health, p. 583.)

## Revelation of Christ

It is Christ which is revealed in the first chapter of Genesis as God's image and likeness, the spiritual man, infinitely good and having dominion over all things. It was his perception of Christ, or of spiritual being, which impelled Abraham to leave the false gods of his fathers and to go out to seek a higher sense of God and a more spiritual sense of being. It was this Christ which he later beheld as Melchisedec, "without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning nor end, of life; but made like unto the Son of God; and to whom he gave oblation."

It was the understanding of Christ revealing the divine nature, which enabled Jacob to perceive that the truth of his being was always "Israel," a prince of God, and not a mortal; and it was the vision of Christ at the burning bush and on Mount Sinai which enabled Moses to guide the Israelites through many trials and to give them a fuller understanding of God and a true sense of His law. It was Christ, who appeared to Job and revealed to him the aliveness of spiritual being and the nothingness and nakedness of material existence; and it was his perception of this Christ or spiritual man which eventually delivered him from his afflictions.

It was the Christ, or the true sense of being, which enabled the prophets to foretell the eventual appearing of that man who would prove that the spiritual man was the real man and that the material man was merely the mistaken human concept of man, and who could declare, "Destroy this temple," speaking of his material body, "and in three days I will raise it up," that is, will prove that the spiritual or true man is the real man, indestructible, and eternal. It was also the vision of the Christ, or spiritual man, which enabled the Virgin to perceive the divine fact that God alone is the Father of man, and that the true man was not born of a material father and mother, but forever co-existent with God; and this understanding of Christ enabled her to bring forth the man Christ Jesus.

It was the complete understanding and attainment of the Christ which later enabled Jesus of Nazareth to admonish, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for all are fathers unto you, which is in heaven," and which also enabled him to prove to perfection his eternal unity with the Father. It was this Christ which St. John perceived, and which he so wonderfully describes in Revelation as the holy city, New Jerusalem, the spiritual fact of being, in which he states that there is no temple or material body. It is of this Christ appearing to the spiritually-minded throughout all ages, as they have risen above the mortal sense of being,

that the Scriptures are a progressive record.

It is the revelation and demonstration of Christ which in our day has enabled the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science to perceive that the true man is wholly spiritual, for God is both the Father and the Mother of man, since the Scriptures declare, "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them," and certainly God must have been both Father and Mother to create man in His image, both male and female. Finally, it is the revelation by Christian Science of the fact that Christ is the spiritual reality of all being, or is all that God has made, which has today healed and reformed a mighty multitude. It is not wonderful that Mrs. Eddy, perceiving these things, should write that "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages." (Science and Health, p. 271.)

If therefore spiritual understanding, or the consciousness of true being, is really true conscious being, or is the Christ, the expression or creation of God, then the understanding of true being must express the nature and quality of God and of God only,—that is, it must express infinite power and infinite intelligence. Therefore spiritual understanding, or the Christ, since it must express infinite power and intelligence, can have no difficulty in destroying sin, disease, and death, which are not of God, and which consequently can have in reality neither power nor intelligence. How then, it may be asked, does the understanding of God and of true being, make free from sin, disease, and death, and indeed from all mortality?

## Mortal Existence Defined

Christian Science explains, as the Scriptures also do, that all we need to be made free from, is the so-called carnal mind and its effect, mortality; and that all sin, disease, and death are but effects of the mistaken belief that there can be a so-called carnal mind opposed to the one infinite Mind, God. These phenomena,—sin, disease, death, and all mortality,—being the effects of a false belief about a so-called mind, must necessarily be mortally or mistakenly mental, or are in fact a false sense.

This false sense, mortality, seems very real to mortals, trained to believe in it and to think wholly according to the testimony of the mistaken physical senses, but Christ Jesus dismissed mortality from his calculations with the statement that "The flesh profiteth nothing."

Mrs. Eddy in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," dealing with the problem of material existence, answers the question "What is matter?" in a way that will one day be recognized as supremely scientific and, sublimely Christian. She declares (p. 310) that "matter is made up of supposititious mortal mind-force."

It is interesting to note that even physical scientists from their material viewpoint are slowly but surely coming to the conclusion that what we call matter or material existence is but a kind of force, and later they will see that this force which is supposed to constitute material existence is but the supposititious activity of the so-called carnal mind.

Is it so difficult to perceive that the knowledge of true being or of immortality, which is divinely mental and expresses infinite power and intelligence, can have no difficulty in overcoming mortality, which is mortally or mistakenly mental, and which has neither power nor intelligence? This was the way of salvation pointed out by Paul when he stated that to be carnally minded "that is, to believe in the carnal mind and its effect, material existence,—is death; but to be spiritually minded"—that is, to understand one God, infinite Spirit, and His creation, spiritual being—"is life and peace."

Now let us take a practical example of this in human experience. I have known many people who would admit that anger had caused a headache, that a shock or fear had caused disease of various kinds, and even that excessive worry had caused bad physical conditions, by poisoning the system; that is, they admit that a bad mental condition will produce a bad effect. Now tell these people that a knowledge of God and of true being, or a right mental condition, will remove these physical troubles and will remove them with certainty, and they usually refuse to believe it. In fact, they will admit that evil thinking can have an evil effect, but they cannot admit that right thinking, or spiritual understanding, which is the expression of God, and is the very Christ, and is therefore Mind, or "God with us," can have any power or influence at all, either to produce a good effect or to remove an evil one. Yet we call ourselves a Christian people.

Suppose again, that some one has a disease through what is called the law of heredity, that is, because his father or mother or some forbear had the same disease. What is the use of performing a surgical operation to remove that disease? Will not the law of heredity, which originally produced that disease, continue to produce it again and again, until that false law is destroyed by the spiritual understanding that God is the only creator? Also, in the case of heredity, all must admit that the trouble is in the mortal mind, since according to medical theories it is claimed that the material body is entirely altered every seven years, and therefore certainly could not contain an inherited complaint in a person over seven years old, unless it was in the person's mentality.

## Basis of Healing

Christian Science in its healing differs wholly from every material curative system, in that it deals primarily with the carnal mind, the supposed cause of all evil, instead of dealing

only with its effects, sin, disease, and death. Christian Science recognizes the practicality of Jesus' question, "How can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man?" The strong man is, of course, the carnal mind, the mist, or ignorant false sense that mortal existence, or a false sense of being, is real. Christian Science deals with its harmful effects by first destroying the belief in the so-called carnal mind itself, through the spiritual understanding that there is and can be but one infinite Mind, God, who is all-presence and all-power.

Material curative systems deal wholly with material effects, and thus they never get to the root of the trouble, although they seem to relieve one belief of the carnal mind, called disease, by another belief of this so-called mind, named material medicine. This is, however, of no permanent benefit to mankind, because it does nothing to destroy the belief in the source of all evil, i. e., in the carnal mind itself, but rather strengthens it, and although this may relieve him temporarily from suffering, it can be of no real benefit to the mortal, and may indeed help him to continue sinning,—that is, to believe that a material drug which would relieve a sinner from his disease and permit him to continue in his sin, is God's way of healing?

Christian Science, on the other hand, would begin by healing the man of his sin, i. e., of his wrong thinking, of the carnal mind, or of his ignorance of God, and thus of the disease, its effect, and this would be of some permanent value to him. It would do this wholly through understanding God. The healing of the carnal mind, or spiritual being, is the same as true salvation, because it always relieves mankind from the belief that there is any power opposed to the one infinite Mind, God.

## Healing Power of Understanding

In the presence of spiritual understanding,—that is, the consciousness of true being, or of Christ,—sin, disease, death, and discord of every kind lose their reality and disappear, because they are seen as falsities, having no reality, although claiming to be real according to the testimony of the five physical senses. In fact, they lose their reality in the only place where they ever seemed to have any reality, that is, in the carnal mind, in human experience, or in wrong thinking, just as the belief that two and two are five loses its reality before the understanding that two and two are four.

The perfect consciousness of true being, or of spiritual being, is not attained at once by mortals, but as day by day the fact becomes manifest to us that there can be but one creator, the divine Mind, perfect and eternal, and one creation, the ideas or thoughts of that Mind, also perfect and eternal, and we accept this fact and make it the governing motive of our daily lives, then the discords of human sense will begin little by little to lose their supposed reality in our thought, and first one and then another of our sins and sicknesses will disappear from our thought, from our experience and from our bodies. As this fact of spiritual being, and man's eternal unity with God, becomes more and more real to us, then shall we be accomplishing what St. Paul terms the transforming of the body by the renewing of the mind.

This constant communion with God, this ceaseless striving to live above the mortal and to perceive the Life divine, is steadfast communion with God, and is therefore true prayer. This is manifest in its results, for it heals the sick and saves the sinner as nothing else can. When, therefore, some one comes to a Christian Scientist needing help either from sin or from disease, the Christian Scientist at that moment begins to realize the spiritual fact that there is in reality but one cause and one effect, and that the only man there ever can be is the man of God's creating, the spiritual man, who dwells forever in the bosom of the Father, or in the consciousness of divine reality, who is spiritual and perfect, and who knows it. The Christian Scientist continues to realize God's infinite power and presence and the true man's eternal perfection in God, in spite of whatever material sense may say as to man's unlikeliness to God.

The Christian Scientist who is striving to know the true man's eternal likeness to God realizes that since God is Mind, the way of salvation must be through true godlikeness, that is, through right thinking or spiritual understanding, or through the consciousness of true being. He is thus availing himself of the truth about his fellow man, or of God's law; and that which heals, therefore, is the divine law, which operates through spiritual understanding or right mental activity. This law would operate equally well for anyone who was willing to avail himself of it, to understand it, and to be governed by it. The Christian Scientist's prayer is in fact his spiritual understanding of what God has done,—that is, of spiritual being or true being, or of God's Christ,—and this prayer is the true prayer of faith, or of spiritual understanding.

## Christ Jesus' Mission

Christ Jesus undoubtedly revealed Christ to humanity, but the great question today is, whether humanity is content, like the nine lepers, when it has felt the healing touch of the Christ, only to go and show itself to the priest, that is, only to adopt a religious belief; or whether, like the one leper, humanity is willing to turn back from religious creeds and to cast the mortal down at the feet of the Christ, the spiritual man, and thus to glorify God, and to be not only cleansed like the nine from physical beliefs, but to be healed like the one from the belief in mortality also. Christian Science healing is in no

way associated with the action of the human mind, either as mesmerism or hypnotism, suggestive therapeutics, or any other healing method based on the action of the human or mortal mind, but is purely the result of letting that Mind be in us "which was also in Christ Jesus," i. e., of understanding God and His creation aright. Therefore Christian Science healing and reformation is in the highest sense the healing of Christ.

The practicality of Jesus' work, and its applicability to every human condition, at once becomes apparent when we perceive that his mission was a constant effort to reveal to mankind the Science of spiritual being, that is, the truth about himself and about everything. Indeed, he himself described the full purpose of his mission when he declared to Pilate, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." He lived and practiced this Science of spiritual being consistently in order that he might be able to demonstrate it for us, and thus show us how this Science, or exact knowledge of true being, might be used to free the mortal from his mistaken sense of life and existence.

The motive of Christ Jesus' life was his desire not only to save himself, through this divine way of knowing the truth, but it was to bring salvation to others, and this same motive has been particularly manifested in the life of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

## Revelation of Christian Science

It is this understanding of true being, of the infinite reality of spiritual being, which Mrs. Eddy discovered, and which years of struggle to live above the mortal, had revealed to her. She discovered the Science of spiritual being, or of Christ, because she was the one in this age who was pure enough in thought to perceive it, and because, like all other reformers who had discerned the Christ, she was willing to give up the material and finite sense of being, and to follow that revelation which led her into the light of spiritual being. Mrs. Eddy's many years of suffering and the vicissitudes of her mortal life, combined with her intense longing to know God, all fitted her for this revelation which has done so much to bless mankind and which has already saved a vast multitude from sin, from disease, and even from death.

After her discovery of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy spent three years studying the Scriptures, and as the true nature of God and His Christ was revealed to her, she saw that she too must prove this revelation by healing the sick and the sinning. She therefore turned her attention to this work, in which she healed all manner of sin and disease.

As she herself relates in her book "Unity of Good" (p. 7), "When I have most clearly seen and most sensibly felt that the infinite recognizes no disease, this has not separated me from God, but has so bound me to Him as to enable me, instantaneously to heal a cancer which had eaten its way to the jugular vein. In the same spiritual condition I have been able to replace dislocated joints and raise the dying to speedy health. People are now living who can bear witness to these cures."

## Mrs. Eddy Stood Alone

Mrs. Eddy then wrote her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," giving to the world her discovery in a clear and concise manner and turning all her followers to the daily study of the Scriptures. This textbook is not only in no way a substitute for the Bible, but it is safe to say that no book has ever been written that has caused a deeper or more consecrated study of the Scriptures than has this book.

At first Mrs. Eddy stood alone in this mighty work of letting men know of her discovery, but later spiritually-minded men and women, whose longings had not been satisfied by creed or dogma, began to see the logic of her teaching, to study it, and to receive from it the benefits which knowing God aright must ever bring. Today this mighty multitude confesses itself beholden to the teachings of Christian Science about God and about His Christ for their health, their holiness, and their peace of mind; and they feel sure that in time, when the teachings of Christian Science are understood, all men will accord to Mrs. Eddy her rightful place as a consecrated, Christlike woman, who has described herself (Science and Health, Pref. p. ix.) as "a willing disciple at the heavenly gate, waiting for the Mind of Christ."

Christian Scientists are grateful beyond measure to Jesus the Christ for his unique example and life-work, and they recognize in him the Saviour of mankind because of his knowledge of God and of true being, and they know that only as they gain spiritual understanding and live above the mortal will they too be attaining the Mind of Christ, and become fellow-heirs with him.

In conclusion may I draw your attention to Mrs. Eddy's wonderful description of the Christ as given in one of her poems (Poems, p. 75):

Saw ye my Saviour? Heard ye the glad sound?  
Felt ye the power of the Word?  
'Twas the Truth that made us free,  
And was found by you and me  
In the life and the love of our Lord.  
Sinner, it calls you,—"Come to this mountain,  
Cleanse the foul senses within;  
'Tis the Spirit that makes pure,  
That exalts thee, and will cure  
All thy sorrow and sickness and sin."



## BIG AUTO SHOW WILL BE OPENED NEXT SATURDAY

Annual Event in Grand Central Palace, New York, Will Be Far Larger Than Any Previous Exhibits

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Next Saturday afternoon will see the opening of the annual national automobile show in Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. It will be larger by far and more comprehensive than any of its 16 predecessors during the last 16 years of development of the motor car industry—a truly colossal display on four spacious floors of the huge palace. Cars of every sort and description from the tiniest costing less than \$400, to the most expensive limousines priced in the neighborhood of \$10,000. And equally interesting is the enormous exhibit of accessories, supplies and parts embracing all that is latest and best—everything from closed car bodies down to new fangled cotter-pins.

At the time the doors open Saturday there will be no less than 400 complete cars on exhibition in the Palace and during the next couple of days some of those delayed in transit will be added. Just how many hundreds of parts and accessories will be loaded into the big structure is difficult to estimate.

As for the variety of body types to be revealed, there are more than the average motorist imagines. Starting with the regular style of touring car for five or seven passengers, the list includes the convertible touring car, roadster, coupelet, coupe, convertible coupe, clover-leaf, sedan, convertible sedan, open sedan, limousine, open limousine, berline, brougham and landaulet. If one is unable to distinguish between any and all of these, a splendid educational opportunity presents itself at the show.

"Twelves," "eights," "sixes" and "fours" are the engine types embodied in the design of these cars by the manufacturers. Opinion of car designers is still divided as regards the ideal type of motor and the opinion of car owners is equally divided, all of which makes the exposition that much more interesting, for every type of motor has undergone more or less improvement lately.

Under the supervision of General Manager S. A. Miles, the annual national automobile shows in Grand Central Palace are remarkable in that they draw the largest crowds of any industrial exhibitions held in America, aside from world's fairs. Last year more than 340,000 people attended the show, breaking all previous records. This season more special trains and excursions will be run to the New York show from distant cities than ever before in the industry and there is little reason to doubt that the attendance records of last season will be materially broken. Just why there is such an enormous paid attendance of private owners and prospective owners who have no connection with the automobile trade is a point which often has been discussed. It has been pointed out that these same people see hundreds of cars on the streets daily. The answer would seem to be that the automobile owner takes his car much more seriously than is generally supposed, while the prospective owner gives considerably more thought to the matter of the car he hopes to buy than might be imagined. Then, too, there are many who visit the show principally to see the accessories and new devices applicable to older cars.

Following the custom of former years, special days have been arranged on the week's calendar. This makes it possible for various interests to meet their associates more conveniently on these respective days. The calendar is as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 6—Opening day.  
Monday, Jan. 8—Military day.  
Tuesday, Jan. 9—Pioneers' day.  
Wednesday, Jan. 10—Society day.  
Thursday, Jan. 11—Society of Automobile Engineers' day.  
Friday, Jan. 12—Club and association day.  
Saturday, Jan. 13—Closing day.

During the show period, there will be numerous meetings of the various associations connected with the industry, the more important of which are the following:

Jan. 6—Formal opening of the seventeenth annual national show at Grand Central Palace.

Jan. 9—Annual banquet of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria, 7 p. m.; meeting of the standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Jan. 10—Meeting of the board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at headquarters, 17 East Forty-second Street; meeting of the standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street; annual meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 p. m.; ninth annual banquet of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, Waldorf-Astoria, 7:30 p. m.

Jan. 11—Professional sessions of the Society of Automobile Engineers at its midwinter meeting at headquarters, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, a. m. and p. m.

## Double Economy January Sale

Offering unusual opportunities for the purchase of Seasonable and Wanted Merchandise At Extremely Low Prices

Notwithstanding the unsettled and continued increase in the cost of all goods.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

annual banquet of the Society of Automobile Engineers at the Hotel Biltmore, 7:30 p. m.; theater party of the Society of Automobile Engineers, members and guests at "Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic," top of the New Amsterdam Theater, 12 midnight; board of directors' meeting, Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 25 West Forty-second Street.

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE A. A. MEETS AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association was held Thursday. Amongst the directors were the following: G. W. McNear, president, of Boston; A. E. Lerche, vice-president, Springfield; Robert Shirley, Springfield; Paul Lombard, Springfield; J. P. Coghlin, Worcester; Edward Becker, Boston, and James Fortescue, secretary and treasurer.

An active campaign for largely increasing the membership of the association through the establishment of local clubs throughout the State was planned, and it was confidently predicted that a representative club would be in every town of the State before the end of the next year.

Bills at the coming Legislature were favored with a view to the protection of pedestrians on the streets; the object of the association being not only to prevent the enactment of unjust laws against the automobilists in the use of the roads, but also to protect the public at large. Many bills for the latter purpose have been brought before the Legislature for enactment.

## MOTORISMS

Toledo (O.) motorists plan to have an elevated way for the parking of motor cars. The plans have been offered to the commerce club. A small fee would repay the city for building.

A 65-acre foothill tract in Bear Creek Canyon, Col., has been bought by the Denver Motor Club for a country home site. The property is about 20 miles from Denver, along the granite boulevard through the city's municipal mountain park system. There is a large house and a few cottages, and it will be improved by a clubhouse and several cottages for use of members.

The Dupont-Davis road photo contest which closed Nov. 7, had contestants from every State of the Union as well as Alaska, District of Columbia, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. The many thousands of photographs submitted are now being tabulated and arranged so that they may be reviewed and then submitted to the judges, Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Sullivan and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, for the awarding of the prizes amounting to \$2600 total, with a first prize of \$500.

Interest among the hundreds of patrons of high grade motor cars and custom coachwork who will attend the automobile salon opening Jan. 2, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, New York City, will center largely on the ultra-luxurious coachwork to be exhibited and this feature of the salon will more than please those, who, maintaining motor equipages of elegance and refinement, take special delight in automobiles of individual distinctiveness.

The Illinois Highway Improvement Association has gone on record in favor of a bond issue of \$60,000,000 to construct 6000 miles of road in that State, and the Legislature will be asked to submit the proposition to the people of the State at the election in November, 1918.

An Interstate Road Association has been formed at Walla Walla, Wash., to work for all-the-year-round highways through Montana, Idaho and Washington. A meeting will be held in Pasco in January to adopt a constitution. Temporary officers, who probably will be the permanent ones, were elected as follows: H. Y. Saint of North Yakima, president; A. J. Elrod of Pasco, vice-president; E. A. Cox of Lewiston, Idaho, secretary; Radford Rigby of Pomeroy, treasurer; N. B. Adkinson of Wabburg, B. A. Hill of Walla Walla, and J. W. Johnson of Pasco, Washington members of the executive committee. Idaho will appoint three and Montana one.

Washington automobile license tags for 1917 will be black with white numerals, instead of the lavender tags used this year with white numerals.

Motor-car owners of Cornwall, Ont., Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry recently met and organized the Cornwall Automobile Club. More than 100 were present. They will try to obtain entry into the United States over the Ottawa and New York railway bridge just above the town. If this is done it will do away with the present scow ferry.

## EVERY SEVENTH FAMILY IN U. S. HAS AUTOMOBILE

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce Issues Figures Showing Cars States Have

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Every seventh family in the United States owns an automobile, according to figures given out by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Its census, based on a count of automobiles last June, and estimated production since that date, shows 3,500,000 cars. Population of continental United States is 102,000,000, or 25,500,000 families. Production of automobiles for the first six months of 1916 was 779,000, and during the last half of the year it is estimated the production will bring the year's figures to 1,500,000 cars of all types.

Cars registered in the country July 1 were 2,932,454. New York had the greatest number, 259,105; Ohio was second with 208,705, followed by Illinois with 203,757, Pennsylvania 189,082, and California 187,519.

It is estimated that distribution of cars produced during the last half of the year will give New York 40,000, or a total of 300,000. The figures July 1 for states, compiled by The Automobile, follow:

New York	259,105	Tennessee	26,437
Ohio	208,705	Oregon	26,110
Illinois	203,757	Florida	25,600
Pennsylvania	189,082	Kentucky	24,723
California	187,519	No. Carolina	24,460
Iowa	169,558	Maine	24,027
Michigan	132,000	Alabama	19,977
Minnesota	122,000	Montana	19,580
Indiana	116,121	Rhode Island	19,427
Massachusetts	105,488	So. Carolina	18,000
Texas	105,000	Mississippi	16,500
Wisconsin	99,101	West Virginia	15,771
Kansas	89,223	N. Hampshire	14,837
Missouri	83,742	Louisiana	13,594
Nebraska	80,859	Arkansas	12,300
New Jersey	75,420	Vermont	12,272
Oklahoma	66,000	Idaho	10,909
Connecticut	45,731	Utah	10,729
Washington	41,007	Arizona	9,743
Colorado	38,000	N. Mexico	8,236
So. Dakota	37,240	Wyoming	5,900
No. Dakota	33,369	Delaware	5,428
Maryland	31,272	Dist. Columbia	5,268
Virginia	31,259	Nevada	5,203
Maryland	26,868		

## AUTO ROADS IN SOUTH DAKOTA WILL BE LOGGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—Automobile roads within the Black Hills national forests will be logged by the forest officers for the benefit of automobile tourists next year. It is the plan to have this work completed before the 1917 tourist season begins, and assemble the data gathered in such form as to be in convenient shape for use while traveling through the hills.

Particular effort will be given to roads that will be of interest to the tourist who comes from a distance. These road logs will cover all information as to highways, bridges, hills, etc., as well as information regarding hotels, stopping places, garages, stores, telephone and telegraph stations and, in fact, all information of value.

The forest officers are well qualified to do this work, because their employment gives them every opportunity to become acquainted with the roads and other details of the forests. The forest service has already collected much material in the way of maps, folders, etc., for the Black Hills and surrounding country. The road logs, containing all this additional information will be open to the public at all times. Information concerning the forests and the proposed logs can be secured upon application to the forest supervisor at Deadwood.

## COLLEGE SURVEY OF FRATERNITY PRESTIGE

BUTTE, Mont.—Nonfraternity men rank ahead of fraternity members in scholarship, and football players do poorer work than any other college group, according to a scholarship survey made by a faculty committee of students' work at the Missoula State University, based on class reports covering the 1915-1916 period, says the Miner.

The general average for men is 77.7, and members of social fraternities are noticeably below this, with an average of 75.7. Members of professional fraternities, however, rank well above the average.

But four students' activities were considered in the survey. Members of debating teams and glee clubs rank well above the general average, while basketball and football players fall below it.

The following figures are from the report: Men, 77.7; nonfraternity, 79.7; fraternity, 75.7.

## BIG INTERESTS WORK TOGETHER FOR AUTO TRUCK

Motor Truck Club of America, Police and Street Cleaning Commissioners Are to Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Motor Truck Club of America, Police Commissioner Woods and Street Cleaning Commissioner Featherstone are working together for the promotion of mutual interests. The president of the club, in accordance with Commissioner Wood's request, is naming a conference committee whose services will be available at any time for consultation with the commissioner. He has promised that while he is commissioner no laws will be proposed or street regulations adopted without consultation with the club.

Commissioner Featherstone seeks the aid of the club in the organization of a volunteer motor truck reserve to aid the street cleaning forces in emergencies. He believes that such an organization, equipped with plows by the city, would make it possible for the Street Cleaning Department to clear the streets in the shortest possible time. This work would be similar to that done by the club in the organization of a volunteer motor truck preparedness corps for national defense.

Commissioner Woods has laid down these precautions for owners of motor trucks:

Use every possible care in the selection of the driver; look after the condition of the truck; be certain it is in mechanical condition to meet every emergency; don't allow your driver to rely too much on the horn; be careful to keep your driver in a condition which renders possible his highest efficiency.

The club has elected Roderick Stephens, president; Haywood P. Cavarly, George H. Fride and David C. Fenner, vice-presidents; Nat Mallouf, treasurer; Charles W. Blackman, Henry K. Jaburg, Theodore D. Pratt, G. A. Green and L. E. Campbell, directors.

## UNIFORM ROAD MARKINGS FOR STATES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Plans to secure uniform road markings along the National Parks highway across the northern tier of states from Chicago to Puget Sound points are being rapidly developed. Civic organizations of the Northwestern states having to do with public development along broad lines, are seriously considering a proposal that the states across which this touring route runs shall legislate on a definite and uniform marking code for the highway. It is considered certain that the State of Washington will approve the plan and provide funds for carrying it out, placing the responsibility for the execution of the law on the State Highway Department.

There are also assurances that Montana will enact the proposal into law. If Idaho cannot be persuaded to do likewise, the residents of Spokane have agreed, through their automobile and good roads associations, to take care of the limited territory in the Northern panhandle of that State across which the important touring routes now pass.

It is recognized by the officers of the National Parks Highway Association that the multiplicity, not only of road markings but of regulations found throughout different sections of the United States are exceedingly confusing, and that if enforced, pleasurable touring would be impossible; hence the effort for uniformity in these particulars.

For several years the number of automobile tourists from distant points to the Northwestern states has been gradually increasing, and it is desired to remove all obstacles to a further increase in the number of these visitors.

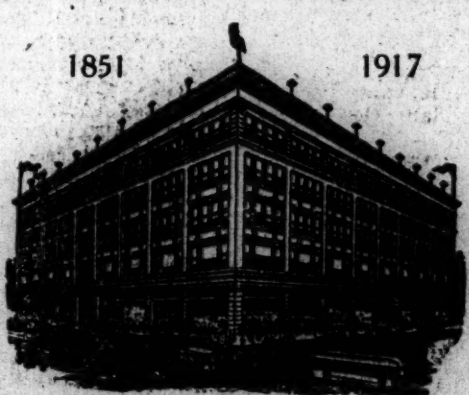
## FOUR CONVENTIONS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coinciding with automobile show week, Jan. 6-13, four conventions of associations allied with the automobile industry will be held. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will meet Jan. 6-21, the Motorcycle and Allied Trades Association Jan. 10, Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association Jan. 10, and Society of Automobile Engineers Jan. 11.

1851

1917



The Olds, Wortman & King Store  
PORTLAND, OREGON

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The Only Department Store West of Chicago Occupying an Entire City Block—Perfect Daylight on All Sides

## B. Altman & Co.

## Important January Sales

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Oriental Rugs

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Household and Decorative Linens,

Blankets, Bedspreads, Etc.,

will be commenced on Tuesday, January 2nd

The Three-day Sale of

Women's American-made Underwear

will also be commenced on Tuesday

Sales for Tuesday Only

will consist of

Misses' and Children's Lingerie

Women's Winter Coats

Dress Silks and Velvets

Broadcloths

and Embroidered Cotton Voiles

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

## MAIL TRUCKS SAID TO OBSTRUCT STREETS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Basing his action on the contention that automobile mail trucks constitute "the most obstructive factor" in New York street traffic, Mayor Mitchell has sent to Champ Clark of the House of Representatives a letter protesting vigorously against the enactment of legislation depriving the city of its pneumatic mail tube service. The Mayor pointed out that the city's streets are so congested with traffic that last year 659 persons were killed and 23,000 injured in street accidents. To increase the number of mail trucks would increase the danger, he declared.

## IOWA LICENSE FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa motorists paid into the State treasury \$1,854,501 in license fees for the fiscal year of 1916. License plates were issued for 198,050 machines, which is over 52,000 more than were issued last year.

## WEAR PROPER SHOES

Your comfort and efficiency are promoted by wearing proper shoes. Both are increased by wearing

The  
Coward  
Shoe

which may be had either with or without the famous arch supporting feature. They are made over lasts designed by experts, thoroughly tested, insuring comfort as well as style and fit. Let us show you how much better you will like Coward shoes.

Sold Nowhere Else  
JAMES S. COWARD  
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.  
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Mail Orders Filled.  
Send for Catalog.

## Will Our Customers Be Pleased?

That is the question that decides all arguments in our store. Very close to the people is this store, and the reasons are not hard to find.

In the first place, high value, joined to lowest prices, is a combination which we keep constantly before our customers.

But we go further than that in the direction of comfort, convenience and pleasure-giving, the prompt and courteous attention to requests, the ready receipt of complaints, the readiness to exchange goods and many other things which we would rather you would notice without a hint from us.

Roberts Bros.  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## Friends Meet Here For Lunch

THEY are always sure of delicious, wholesome food, daintily served in an atmosphere of pleasant quiet. It is an excellent way to spend a half hour with busy friends. Meet your friends here for lunch or a bite to eat after matinee or shopping—any day.

Priscilla  
Lunch Room  
Ninth Floor  
Men's Grill  
Ninth Floor

Meier & Frank Co.  
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND  
7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

Dairy Lunch  
Ninth Floor  
Soda Fountain  
Mezzanine



## HOW SERBIANS CROSSED INTO NATIVE COUNTRY

Graphic Description of Reentry  
of Troops Given by Officer  
on the Salonika Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following account, written by an officer of the Serbian army fighting on the Salonika front, describing the reentry of the Serbian troops into their native country has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor by Professor Voyvoda M. Yovanovitch, formerly Eye-Witness with the Serbian army.

In our advance we stopped at the village of Krusograd in Greek territory, and there received orders that we were to proceed to Zivonja. It is the 3rd of October. Our regiments after seizing Zivonja, Bac and Dobroveni penetrated to the right bank of the Cerna River. Unoccupied before the front of our division lie the Krusograd positions on the "Trapezoid slope" which, rising high above the surrounding region and covered by a network of trenches and barbed-wire entanglements, presents the appearance of a monstrous hedgehog. The positions on the lofty and barren slopes of Sova are also unoccupied.

On this memorable day at 6, the soldiers of our division advanced through smoke and fire towards their native soil. We advanced through our own lines and the Bulgarian trenches. We look upon the place where fighting went on for a full 18 days. Already we have before us the main line of the enemy trenches in front of which a thick forest of iron thorns has grown up and sprouted over night. We reach this prickly barrier between the Greek cultivated fields and our meadows, our meadows which for almost a year from today have not been plowed by our plows. Before us, close at hand now, lies our meadow plowed up with bullets and shrapnel; while on the edge of the slope we are ascending stands out the frontier stone, the stone which marks the political frontier between the kingdoms of Greece and Serbia. Up the steep slope runs our State frontier and yonder towards the left in the direction of Kenali, crossing the Baba Mountain and the mirror of the Prespa Lake and to the right in the direction of Kaimakchalan the "Fort Crown Prince Boris."

Already the frontier draws near. Only a few steps more. I experienced a strange sensation. For a moment I stopped but the suddenly I started and went straight up to the stone. I went by the stone, and it seemed as if the stone moved on beside me. I cannot explain what it was. I sat down on the ground. . . . I don't know why I sat, when I really wished to hurry. I cannot tell all I did in those moments of ecstasy and I do not know how to express all that I felt. I can only say that I myself was incredulously asking of myself: "Is this our soil? Is it possible that this is indeed our soil, our native land?"

The staff proceeded. I arose and went forward. The sun looked as if he were in a hurry to blot himself out behind Mt. Baba. I, too, made haste. And then I noticed against the mountain, high up in the sky two aeroplanes turning hither and thither, gleaming in the sunlight, so that at one moment they looked like golden doves and in the next they appeared in the blue of the sky like two golden fishes in the sea. The sun sank, and Baba clothed himself in somber blue. The whole plain of Pelagonia was steeped in blue, and our beautiful Bitolji (Monastir) could be distinctly seen. The fighting began in the morning already spread towards Kenali and over yonder beyond the Sova slope on the Cerna river. On our side on the field before Kenali, there could be seen all at once in different places some scores of flashes, and on the enemy side suddenly on the heights above the field, some scores of similar flashes, those strange fire-flashes which no sooner appear than they vanish. In their places suddenly grew white balls of smoke which extended themselves into white columns. These columns rose higher and higher. In a moment it looked as if some monstrous giant were carding silver wool in the plain of Pelagonia.

The bombardment did not cease but grew fiercer and fiercer. The shots fell as one continuous report. Instantly it roared and thundered and echoed from the mountain. The ground was covered with whorls of whitish-blush, or black smoke, some of which looked like small volcanoes and others like boiling geysers. At one time it seemed from a distance as if all of a sudden there had grown and shot up from the earth tall poplars, cypresses or pine trees with rapidly branching and spready tops, so that presently they resembled oaks or elms with thick crowns which swayed and bent before the wind till finally the tempest tore away their foliage, snapped the branches, and in the end broke down their trunks, which vanished away in mist and darkness. The villages were wrapped in smoke and flame. From the midst of one village suddenly rolled up three dense ruddy smoke-pillars, which looked as if from the center of the village there had suddenly shot up three great beech-trees in the giddy garb of late autumn. These ruddy smokes were doubtless caused by large shells falling upon brick built houses roofed with tiles or slates.

Already we are on the edge of the slope beneath which lies the village of Zivonja. We can scarcely await the moment when we shall enter into our first village. We are talking and chatting. Suddenly crash! A first, second, third and fourth shot. Four shrapnel shells exploded above us and bullets and iron splinters whizzed by.

Our column split in two. The first section—the horsemen—went forward towards the village, and the second—large service corps and pedestrians—

remained behind. Doubtless this hearty welcome was accorded to us by our enemy on the Cerna. But already darkness closed in, and the enemy grew silent. We also of the second part of the column advanced. Presently we reached the village. At the entrance of it we met the first Serbian citizen, a citizen of the Kingdom of Serbia. And this first one, though robbed and stripped of everything by the enemy, would not come to meet his brother empty handed, and since he possessed nothing else, he set before us two pitchers of water. All were there to greet us, to welcome us, and offer us water. I was not thirsty, but I did not wish to refuse the offering of the first Serbian citizen I set eyes on and who greeted me.

We found the bivouac in a field near the village. That evening on the 3d of October, overjoyed with happiness, we once more pitched our tents on our native soil, which we had quitted on Nov. 25 of last year. The commander of the division gave the order that we should maintain order in the village, and that the local authorities should at once be appointed. This order was carried out. Splendid order was maintained. First thing in the morning of Oct. 4 the inhabitants of Zivonja assembled in order to nominate three members of the village council, one of them to be headman, and the other two the committee.

On the same day I met with the established representatives of authority. I verified the fact that the enemy had taken away almost everything and that the inhabitants were left with scarcely any livestock at all. Subsequently I was told that the Bulgars took and drove off all the bullocks, so that they had no means of plowing, and they added that they hoped the King would help them. I answered them he would do so and explained to them how this would be done. "Long live the King! God give him long life!" "Long live the army that has liberated us!" cried those first liberated citizens, subjects of the Kingdoms of Serbia.

## APPEAL MADE TO THE INTERNATIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LE HAVRE, France.—M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist minister and the Belgian Labor Party's delegate to the International Socialist Bureau, has addressed an appeal to the executive committee and to the various sections of the International urging that that body as a whole should enter a protest against the Belgian deportations.

In the face of the crime, he writes, there is not a neutral power that has held it possible to maintain silence. The pope has protested; Holland, Spain, the United States have protested. If the International does not protest in its turn, our enemies will have good reason to say it has ceased to exist. Such violations of the laws of war are, in fact, worse, if that is possible, than war itself.

One may, evident as the facts seem to us, discuss and differ as to the causes or the aims of the conflict which is raging, M. Vandervelde continues; but short of relinquishing the very animus of our doctrine, short of abjuring forever all that constitutes the grandeur and strength of our permanent revolt against injustice, it is not possible that, even from the other side of the trenches, Socialists should not be with us in denouncing, in branding, this abominable thing: compulsion imposed upon a whole people, on a whole proletariat, to work against itself for its masters and our executioners.

I know that, in order to lend their acts a shadow of justification or the semblance of an excuse, the authors of these decrees on forced labor maintain that they are acting in the interests of their victims, with a view to saving them from idleness or unemployment, and thus relieving public and private charity. All those who are deported are not unemployed, and on the other hand there are at the present time 600,000 unemployed in Belgium; if one-half of the population has to go to the assistance of the other it is because the Germans, after having invaded our country, have ravaged and devastated it, and ground it down; it is because they have overwhelmed it with requisitions, confiscations, and fines; because they have carried, and are carrying off machinery and raw materials; because they forbid municipalities to employ the population on public works; it is because the immense majority of workmen—and that will be to their eternal honor—prefer to endure all, misery, famine, prison, rather than contribute to their country's undoing.

It is in their name, M. Vandervelde concludes, that I write; in the name of those comrades whom you know, whom you have learned to love in those fraternal gatherings at their club houses; in the name of that working class which you have so often assisted in lesser trials. It is a question today of saving the Belgian proletariat from the most terrible scheme of enslavement that has ever been attempted against it, and for that I appeal. I have the right to appeal to all the members of the International, to neutrals, to belligerents, to those who fight with us, and even those who fight against us.

## NEW FIRMS IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—During the last few months the Tourist Information Bureau here has been receiving inquiries from individuals and firms in the United States anxious to know if there are openings in this island for new enterprises and the investment of capital. The entrance of two new United States firms is now announced. A long-established business here engaged in the general importation of goods and the exportation of island produce has just been bought out by a New York house and the other enterprise is the opening of a banking business.

## JAPAN'S EXPORTS TO RUSSIA SHOW MARKED INCREASE

Question Raised as to Whether  
Trade Will Continue at New  
High Level After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TOKIO, Japan.—About November, 1914, the beneficial effects of the war upon the Russian trade of this country first became visible, says the Oriental Economist. Japan's exports to that country suddenly increased to 2,000,000 yen in the returns for that month, while those for October were 640,000 yen. The increase continued, and in the last month of 1914 reached a total of 4,000,000 yen. The expansion was still more striking in 1915. Japan exported to Russia 7,000,000 yen worth of goods in February and 11,000,000 yen worth in August of that year. In January of 1916 the figures fell to 6,000,000 yen, but they again rose in February. In May the trade increased to 13,000,000 yen and in July it broke all records with 15,000,000 yen. Owing to the stoppage of parcel post connection with Russia, the figures fell to 10,000,000 yen in August. But in October the trade revived, presenting the figures of 12,000,000 yen. The total trade from January to October in this year was above 100,000,000 yen, a gain of 11,000,000 over the figures of the whole of 1915 and 20 times larger than the trade of the corresponding nine months of 1914.

Before the war Russian trade with Japan was on the up grade, but considering Japan's total foreign commerce, the trade with the northern power was insignificant. In 1911 Japan exported only 5,600,000 yen's worth to Russia. In 1912 the trade increased to 6,000,000 yen and in 1913 to 9,000,000 yen; but the sum was smaller than that for one month in recent times, and less than 1.5 per cent of 632,000,000 yen, the total trade of 1913. But in the current year Japan exported 100,890,000 yen during the first nine months; 13.2 per cent of 765,000,000 yen, the total foreign trade for the same period.

The result is that the Russian trade has come to occupy a very important position in Japan's export business. In 1913 the country with which Japan made the largest trade was America, to which it exported goods worth 184,000,000 yen; next ranked China, her trade with Japan being 154,000,000 yen; and the third was France which imported 60,000,000 yen worth of goods.

Japan exported only 9,000,000 yen's worth of goods to Russia, the eleventh in rank, or immediately below the Straits Settlements. In the current year, the first position is again occupied by America, the exports to that country being 238,000,000 yen for the first nine months. Next to her comes again China, which imported goods to the value of 135,000,000 yen for the same period. But the third in rank is not France, but Russia. It is very natural on the part of the Japanese people that their attention is at present absorbed by the Russian trade and that some slight expansion or diminution in that trade never occurs without producing effects upon Japan's economic world.

This boom, however, may be ephemeral owing to a peculiar condition of the war time, observes the Journal. Before the war Russia almost exclusively traded with Germany. The stoppage of her trade with the latter country forced Russia to buy goods from Japan. But the question is, will Russia buy our goods after the war? The Japanese, of course, hope for the continuation of the present boom even after the war, but views on this matter are various even in Russia, according to M. Müller, the Russian commercial commissioner in Japan.

The Oriental Economist puts another question: To what does our Russian trade owe its present boom? If activity is confined to the buying of munitions then there is no hope for Japan's trade; the exports will be stopped with the return of peace. But on the contrary, if the increase is from the sale of articles of general consumption, the present good trade will continue to some extent after the war, though it depends on Japan's own efforts.

In Japan's exports to Russia in 1913, raw silk ranked first, the value being 4,410,000 yen; next to silk came oranges (500,000 yen), coal (470,000 yen), apples (460,000 yen) and calico and sheetings (430,000 yen). In 1915 on the contrary, the article ranked first was copper (ingots and slabs), its sale being 25,000,000 yen; next came woolen cloth and serges (16,000,000 yen), boots (8,000,000 yen), antimony (4,000,000 yen), and skins (4,000,000 yen). The calico and sheetings, which were among the foremost items in the pre-war trade, fell to a fourth place of the 1913 figures, and white cotton cloth to a thirteenth part of the same year. The sale of oranges, apples, onions and washing powder decreased to a fifteenth part of 1913. In the present year, the figures for the first eight months were: Copper 23,000,000 yen; other metals 8,000,000 yen; raw silk 5,000,000 yen, chemicals 5,000,000 yen, woolen cloth and serges 4,000,000 yen, and sulphur 2,000,000 yen. The chief items are still munitions in the current year.

Excepting raw silk, all the commodi-

ties of which we sold upwards of 1-000,000 yen's worth this year owe their increase to the war, since they were articles not much in demand in the pre-war time. In 1913 total sales amounted to only 190,000 yen; but in 1914 the sale increased to 5,360,000 yen, in 1915 to 66,680,000 yen and in the first nine months of this year to 66,390,000 yen. The Siberian Railway is at present carrying munitions only; all the ordinary goods must be sent by parcel post or carried by ship to Archangel. The goods carried by the Siberian Railway amounted to 79,000,000 yen in value this year, as compared with 74,000,000 yen in 1915, and 6,000,000 yen in 1914. They form 78 per cent this year, 33 per cent in 1915 and 49 per cent in 1914, of the total exports to Russia. The greater part of their traffic is in munitions, but it must be admitted that articles of general consumption have increased in the current year.

As to the trade of Vladivostok, the chief importing countries to that port are England, America and Japan. Of these three states America occupies the first position. Japan's trade is better than England's, but is less than half of the American trade.

## APPEAL TO KING OF SPAIN ON BEHALF OF SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Chekri Ganet has written an open letter, in the form of an appeal on behalf of Syria, to the King of Spain. "It has not been the wish of Your Majesty," says Chekri Ganet, "that the neutrality of Spain should be of the passive useless sort. You have, on the contrary, desired that it should be characterized by as many generous actions as is possible. So much of human misery and suffering has entered the gates of your palace that perhaps no room is left for the consideration of that which I want to bring before your notice. Sire, a small people is being reduced to the very last extremities. They are literally starving of hunger. The responsibility for this lies with one man, Djemal, and one Government, that of Turkey. This small people is that of Lebanon; mostly Christian and of the (Roman) Catholic faith. The Lebanon was, yesterday, a small country enjoying a certain measure of autonomy guaranteed by the European powers. It possesses no arms, it is peaceful and inoffensive. Its only crime is the gratitude which it feels toward those powers who have protected it in the past, and this gratitude is not even shown in a way which renders the reprisals from which it is suffering legitimate.

The people of Lebanon have been hanged, crucified, deported. They have borne every kind of suffering without a single voice being raised in their defense. The Arabian Muhammadans, who speak the same language, and who were at first included in the hatred of the Turks, have found a protector in the Grand Sherief of Mecca, whose threats of retaliation have served to divert the cruelty of the Turks to the defenseless Christians. Wholesale massacres not being regarded worthy of a country better organized than it was at the time of the extermination of the Armenians (according to a declaration made by the Turkish authorities), and executions not being a rapid enough method of carrying out the business, starvation was the method chosen and applied. One hundred and fifty thousand, Sire, have already perished in this way. And, with a refinement of cruelty, these people have perished within reach of stores of wheat which they were forbidden to touch on pain of being instantly shot. The olive and the grape are allowed to rot, and the wheat, which the Turks cannot make use of, to become moldy in the grain pits. Djemal and his accomplices are becoming rich on the profits which they make on sales to a few privileged persons in the towns—sales which are accompanied by strict injunctions that none of the wheat is to be given to the people of Lebanon. The silk crop of two seasons valued at 1,100,000,000 has been confiscated, and immense flocks are guarded by Turkish soldiers, while the wretched people brought to the last stage of hunger, dispute with the beasts the very grass of the fields.

"What is taking place is simply the organized extermination of a whole people. What I have described to you, Sire, is not all . . . but it will be enough for Your Majesty to know that a small and innocent people has been condemned to extermination for your compassion to be aroused into taking action. To whom can we turn at such a time? France cannot render my country any aid and, if she could, I would implore her to think first of her own welfare. America is very far. . . . France, England and Italy could only intervene by war, but Spain, owing to her neutrality, could act without taking up arms. The political, diplomatic and international difficulties are numerous, but they cannot prove insurmountable to a King resolved to carry out his work of mercy. The only means by which the remnant of the population of Syria can be saved is by instituting missions from neutral countries, whose presence and activity in the country Turkey must be brought to tolerate; and by the distributor among the people themselves of provisions and money."

## NEW DEFENSE OF REALM REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The recent regulations forbidding unauthorized drilling in the United Kingdom, a summary of which was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time of publication, is as follows: After Regulation 9d of the Defense of the Realm Act the following regulations shall be inserted:

9E—(1) A Secretary of State or the Army Council may declare this regulation to be in force in any area, and in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or a constable, shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, practice, take part in, or be concerned in any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill of a military nature, or be concerned in, or assist the promotion or organization of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or constables.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.

(3) The powers of a Secretary of State under this regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary.

(4) The provisions of this regulation are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provision of law relating to the same subject matter.

The following regulations regarding the use of the railways is also issued:

2F—(1) The Board of Trade, or, in Ireland, the Chief Secretary, may, by order, prohibit on any railways (including tramways) any traffic named in the order, being excursion traffic or traffic for special purposes, and the provision of any special facilities for any such traffic.

(2) If any person, in respect of any traffic so prohibited, acts in contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of a summary offense against these regulations.

(3) Any such order may be made so as to apply generally, or to any special railway, or any special traffic.

(4) This regulation shall not apply to any railways over which His Majesty has control by virtue of a warrant under Section 16 of the Regulations of the Forces Act, 1871.

After the war forces at the end of paragraph (c) of Regulation 27 the words "or the discipline of any police force" are inserted.

## STRICTER REGIME FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A circular has been issued by the Italian Stato Maggiore imposing stricter regulations for officers and soldiers, particularly in the towns lying within the war zone, and restricting their visits to cafes and so on, to certain hours. The local military authorities are to discountenance theatrical performances as much as possible and in no circumstances may any of the military take part in them, whether as organizers or performers, even though they are given for charitable purposes. The training of the new troops this winter is to be more rigorous, the habits of times of peace being entirely abandoned. The reveille will be sounded according to the season, and the second ration served at 6 p. m. During this interval only one hour for rations and one hour for rest are to be permitted.

## HOTEL FOR WORKING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A hotel with rooms renting for 25 cents a night will be built in this city for laboring men who are making only nominal wages. The hostelry has been planned by George Long, superintendent of the Inasmuch Mission, who has the backing of a group of men who think that even with such a small slightly charge the hotel can be made to pay dividends. The idea is not to construct a place of refuge for the "down and out" class, but a living place for respectable working men who are now poorly housed in cheap boarding places.

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Only worthiest, distinctive apparel for women featured.

Popular prices and values that will bear most critical comparison.

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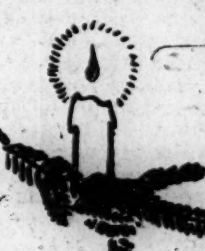
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Los Angeles

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—"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."  
—"To Create a Personality that will be known for its Strength and Friendliness."  
—"To Arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."  
—"To Strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character, of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.



**THE DEPARTMENT**  
of  
**INDIVIDUAL**  
**SERVICE**

—Created especially to aid you with your shopping problems. A department of inestimable value during the Holiday Season.  
—A department ready and willing to help you in ways and means of solving the gift question. A department at your service. Write, telephone or call. Street Floor.

ARTHUR LETTS  
The Broadway Department Store  
BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles

**VILLE DE PARIS**  
317-323  
30 BROADWAY  
313-323  
30 HILL STREET

California

**PHILIPPINE UNDERMUSLINS**  
Hand Embroidered

Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it. Philippine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price. Will you write us about it? Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.

**Choose**  
—First the Store  
—Then the Merchandise

Buy it where the past reputation of the house is an assurance and warrant of present and future square dealing.

Buy from a house that is growing, expanding—where you share in the savings and economies that growth permits.

Buy from a house that is large enough to show you a full and complete assortment of furniture, carpets, draperies, House Furnishings—yet so organized as to give you individual attention.

Buy from a house that gives you Store Service before and after you buy—that does not consider a sale closed until YOU say, "I'm satisfied."

**Revolving Top**  
**Stationary Reference Holder**

**Study Table**

HERE is a smart, practical combination Study Table for those wishing to conserve their time and give particular attention to the subject before them. Especially suited for the home and reading room. Strongly constructed of oak or mahogany and carefully finished by hand.

Prices \$8, \$9 and \$11

Come in and see this practical article!

**Barker Bros**  
ESTABLISHED 1890

Complete Home Furnishers  
Interior Decorators  
724 TO 738 SO. BROADWAY  
LOS ANGELES

**Pease Bros**  
FURNITURE CO.  
640-646 HILL ST.  
LOS ANGELES

**Men's Overcoats**

—have been developed in so many different styles that the tastes of all men can be satisfied—here

"STEIN-BLOCH"  
"STRATFORD"

and other well known makes are featured in favorite materials and colors.

\$15.00  
to  
\$50.00

**Alamist Frank**  
HENS & BOYER OUTFITTERS  
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT  
LOS ANGELES

**THE BEST FRIEND**  
on that auto trip or anywhere you go in the open is  
**THE BIG WARM SWEATER.**  
It keeps the warmth in—Means solid comfort—Looks well.  
**THESE DECEMBER DAYS—**  
Angora, worsted and woolen yarns fashioned into Jumbos, Shakers, middle weights and those of smoother textures—necks and shawl collars—maroon, navy, oxford and heather mixtures.  
**PLENTY OF SWEATERS**  
If you want them now—  
\$3.00 to \$15.00

**John J. Howard**  
Rev. at 918  
LOS ANGELES  
The Store with a Conscience



**High Class Dry Goods**  
And All That Pertains Thereto

**Imported Japanese Crepe**  
Japanese washable crepe in plain and fancy styles of every wanted color combination. The ideal cotton fabric for kimono, negligees and other home garments. 30 inch, 25c yard. Samples on request.

**J. W. Robinson Co.**  
—Seventh and Grand—  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVITIES IN  
UNITED STATES  
FOR THE YEAR

Remarkable Achievements in  
Industrial, Commercial and  
Financial Lines—Wonderful  
Growth Due to the War

The figures portraying the material activities of the past twelve months in the United States are naturally unprecedented in their totals—the coefficients of a remarkable prosperity. And their proper background is the conditions of stagnation, following shock, that prevailed just 24 months ago. The year 1915 was one of recovery and of the inauguration and progression of war stimulus. The year 1916 has witnessed its full extraordinary development, measurable in almost every field of enterprise—manufacturing, mining, merchandising, transportation, finance and speculation. War not only poured in a swelling demand from outside, but by removal of threat of foreign competition, in this and many neutral markets, gave an unexampled free play to growth of domestic activity and prosperity.

Play of these forces is most clearly revealed by what this year is the outstanding statistical feature, the United States foreign commerce. Annual exports first crossed \$2,000,000,000 in 1911; in 1914 they were at \$2,115,000,000, about the average for the intervening period. But in 1915 they rose to \$3,555,000,000. In 1916 they have climbed further to the amazing total of about \$5,465,000,000—as much as in the first four years of this century put together. Just before the war, manufactures, partly and wholly finished, made up 47 per cent of the total; this year they have constituted 67 per cent.

United States imports, which had been about \$1,750,000,000 in 1914 and 1915, rose to about \$2,365,000,000 in 1916. Raw materials and food constitute 63 per cent, compared with 58 per cent just before the war. Excess of exports over imports, which averaged around half a billion before the war, had risen to \$1,775,000,000 in 1915. In 1916 it nearly doubled again to about \$3,200,000,000, or almost as much as for the combined seven years just preceding the war, and quite as much as the total trade balance from 1875 to 1899.

Like 1915, this year has again recorded an embarrassing flood of gold, despite all credit methods of settling trade debts. In 1914 the United States lost \$165,000,000 gold on balance; in 1915 net import was \$420,000,000; and this year it is \$534,000,000. In the three years the United States thus have added from this source \$790,000,000 to its gold stock.

The country is literally full of money, as well as business. Total money in circulation first crossed \$50,000,000,000 in 1900, and \$30,000,000,000 in 1908; and was \$35,000,000,000 when the war came. Now it is \$43,400,000,000. Gold coin and certificates in circulation are \$2,250,000,000, compared with \$1,300,000,000 in 1910, and \$810,000,000 in 1900. Per capita share of all money is now \$41.21, or almost exactly double what it was in 1896.

The extent of the country's business is strikingly indicated by bank clearings for the year of \$263,000,000,000. This is 40 per cent above last year's \$187,000,000,000, which in turn had been 8 per cent above the previous record. This year's clearings are 62 per cent greater than the annual average for the decade preceding the war.

Another index of big business is the expansion of \$420,000,000, or more than 13 per cent, in railroad gross earnings to \$3,600,000,000. These in 1915, at \$3,182,000,000, had just managed to exceed by \$1,000,000 the previous record of 1913. Net after taxes this year reaches \$1,098,000,000, compared with a previous best of \$899,000,000 last year, and an average of \$770,000,000 for the preceding five years. Toward end of this year, however, net has almost ceased to gain, as expenses rose.

A further evidence of traffic conditions is the present net shortage of around 125,000 freight cars, whereas two years since there was a surplus of nearly 300,000.

An output of 1,500,000 automobiles, making a total now in use of over 3,600,000, is perhaps an even more striking transportation witness to prosperity.

Almost 240,000,000 shares traded in at New York, or not far below the high peaks of 1905 and 1906, gave another striking evidence of recovery, especially when matched not only against the 47,000,000 shares of 1914 but the \$3,000,000 of 1913. Even more significant is the course of prices. The whole story of war prosperity is epitomized in a high for industrial stocks' average price of 153, compared with 134 in 1915 and 83 in 1914; while the railways' high of 112 shows very moderate gain over 108 for 1915 and 109 for 1914. The effect of the shadow of peace is too recent to need recalling. In more slowly responsive lines it is yet to be statistically reflected.

In commodities, 1916 has been pre-eminently a mineral and metal year, as primarily dictated by war demand. Steel and copper are the two great exemplars. American productive capacity has been strained to the utmost, and that for next year almost wholly mortgaged. The United States took twice as much iron ore out of the earth in 1916 as in 1914. Pig iron output, at practically 40,000,000 tons, is one third greater than ever before; its price 2½ times that of two years ago. Steel billets have risen over three-fold in price. Refinery output

of copper—1,500,000,000 pounds just before the war—this year crosses 2,000,000,000 pounds by a good margin, and a dollar buys now but three pounds, compared with seven at end of 1914.

Total coal output of 570,000,000 tons is nearly 100,000,000 greater than in 1914; yet there has not been enough to go round. Coal as well as car shortage has greatly hampered much manufacturing activity toward end of the year.

Crops this year were lean in this and most other countries; and prices high. The United States' harvest of corn, wheat and oats combined was only 4,475,000,000 bushels, compared with 5,405,000,000 last year; yet combined farm value was \$3,995,000,000, compared with only \$3,240,000,000 for 1915's bigger crops.

High prices—as also profits and wages—have in fact been a marked feature of the year. Cost of living has been an acute problem. Commodities, led by the metals, have moved and held high. The commodity price index, which rose almost 20 per cent in 1915, further climbed 30 per cent this year. This influence has also expanded abnormally many figures of trade volume.

Also labor as a commodity has been relatively scarce and dear. Net immigration increased somewhat over last year, but is still barely one third of what it was formerly.

A general survey of results for 1916 in leading lines of achievement in the United States may be had from the appended table. Figures given for 1915 are exact totals; a few of those for the current year are estimated on basis of periods close to the end of the year (\*000 omitted). Prices are as of year-end.

TRANSPORTATION	
R R gr earn.	\$3,500,000,000
R R net earn.	\$1,000,000,000
Idle cars	(def) 125,000
New r r miles	1,098
Locos built	4,075
Freight cars	135,001
Pass cars	1,839
Autos sold	1,500,000
Autos in U S	2,353,000

CLEARINGS, TRADING AND FINANCING	
U S bk clear	\$263,000,000
N Y bk clear	159,668,000
Mon btl clear	10,776,000
20 yrs aver high	112,238
20 yrs aver low	99,111
12 indus high	157,971
12 indus low	109,932
20 coppers high	72,212
20 coppers low	56,532
N Y stk sls shrs	238,000,000
N Y stk bds sold	\$1,122,636,500
Mon btl sold	\$13,091,377
Boston bds sold	\$15,442,500
N Y listings	1,640,000,000
Incor East	2,680,000,000
Mon btl sold	\$42,000,000
New securities	2,370,000,000
Failures, hab.	180,400,000

MONEY AND BANKING	
Money circ.	\$43,400,000,000
U S per cap circ	42.21
No. nat banks	7,596
Bank circ	\$726,000,000
Nat bank depts	\$550,000,000
Nat bk loans	\$800,000,000
N Y call money	3/32 2 1/4
Time money	4 1/4 1/2
N Y bank sur.	\$79,013,590
Fed res redts.	155,000,000
Demand sterling	4,750

COMMERCE AND IMMIGRATION	
Midse exp U S	\$5,465,000,000
Midse imp U S	\$2,365,000,000
Exce mid exp	\$3,100,000,000
Gold trade bal.	\$34,000,000
U S imports	\$2,365,000,000
Emigration	160,641
Population	102,800,000

MINERAL	
Mind prod U S	\$2,985,000,000
Gold prod U S	\$1,000,000
World's gold	470,000,000
Trans gold prod	\$47,000,000
Silver U S oz	73,000,000
Precious metal	36,564
U S cop prod	2,050,000,000
Pure Lake cop	32 1/2 @ 23c

IRON AND STEEL	
Iron prod, tons	39,800,000
Lake ore, tons	65,100,000
Pig iron price	\$35.95
Steel rails, tons	2,500,000
Steel btl price	\$60.00
Steel ing & cast	42,500,000
U S Stl unfilled	\$377,000,000
U S Stl unfilled	11,500,000

STAPLE COMMODITIES	
Anthr coal, tons	67,700,000
Bituminous prod	603,000,000
Wool prod, lbs.	288,490,000
Petroleum, bbls.	290,000,000
Crude oil, bbl.	\$2.75
Sugar, per lb.	6.85c

AGRICULTURAL	
Corn crop, bu.	2,583,241,000
Corn value	\$2,228,982,000
Wheat crop, bu.	1,629,836,000
Wheat value	\$1,013,764,000
World's wheat	4,062,587,000
Oats crop, bu.	1,250,362,000
Oats value	\$652,242,000
Dec wheat	1.55
Dec corn	.91 1/2
Dec oats	.48 1/2
Cot crop, bales	11,511,000
Spot cotton, lb.	17.40c

MISCELLANEOUS	
Brad pr index	\$14.369
Fire ins U S-Can	\$228,000,000
Buildings 252 cits.	1,147,000,000
N E bldg contr.	209,000,000

\*000 omitted. †Refinery output.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; moderate west winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday, not quite so cold in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 12:10 a. m. 1:15 p. m.

12 noon 1:15 p. m.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 4 New Orleans 56

Buffalo 14 New York 58

Chicago 11 Philadelphia 42

Cincinnati 16 Pittsburgh 16

Denver 16 Portland, Me. 6

Des Moines 16 St. Paul 24

Indianapolis 16 San Francisco 46

Kansas City 20 St. Louis 20

Nantucket 18 Washington 26

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:14 High water

Sun sets 4:20 3:26 a. m. 3:46 p. m.

Length of day 9:07 Moon sets 11:41 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:30 P. M.

WEEK'S REVIEW  
OF FINANCIAL  
WORLD AFFAIRS

Investors Give Close Study to  
Securities—Foreign Bonds as  
Investments—Money Market  
in 1916

Stock market operations in the last week of the year were somewhat characteristic of the price movements throughout the year. Fluctuations were wide and rather erratic. The war stocks were most prominent and seemed to be dominated by war developments this week more than in the case for some time. Less favorable peace prospects were doubtless responsible for their strength at times. It did not seem to take much to depress them and big gains were often wiped out in a few moments.

Investors are giving much study to the trend of securities prices at present. With the advent of the new year a large amount of money will seek reinvestment. They are expected to turn their attention to stocks of corporations usually busy in times of peace, and it is considered probable that the war issues have seen their best days. For although peace may not be in sight, it is believed that it is the part of wisdom to invest in such securities as are certain to afford a steady yield at all times.

It is expected that Europe will require American commodities to be used for reconstruction purposes after the war and which are not now in great demand. Securities of these concerns are thought to have a bright future.

Some brokers are advising their clients to purchase the bonds and notes of foreign governments, now selling at very low prices, on the ground that when peace is established they will advance rapidly. It goes without saying that following two years of unprecedented prosperity in the United States there will be an unusually strong demand for funds whether the war ends soon or not. Money will be needed for reconstruction purposes after peace is declared and there will be an increasing demand for it should the war continue indefinitely.

The year 1916 has been a favorable one in the money market, save for December. The United States imported during the year about \$584,000,000 net gold, compared with \$420,500,000 net in 1915. The United States holds today the largest gold reserve in the world as it did the year before, and is regarded really the banker of the world.

But this gold has naturally led to enormous expansion. It has been shown in large fixed loans to the Allies, in heavy loans to the commercial world with commodity prices at remarkably high levels, in loans to bankers to finance the greatest speculation record.

In December the continued expansion caused a strain. Call rates advanced in New York to 15 per cent, and four and six months' time money rose to 5 per cent and 6 per cent on industrial collateral. Commercial paper held relatively low owing to its rediscount privileges. The year went out, however, in more normal shape.

The following table gives the range of local call rates for 1916 by months:

High Low	
January	1 1/2 3/4
February	2 1/2 3/4
March	3 1/2 3/4
April	3 1/2 3/4
May	4 1/2 3/4
June	4 1/2 3/4
July	5 1/2 3/4
August	6 1/2 3/4
September	7 1/2 3/4
October	8 1/2 3/4
November	9 1/2 3/4
December	10 1/2 3/4

The following table gives the range of commercial paper rates for 1915 by months, and the same rates practically apply to collateral loans for six months' maturities on the highest grade of securities:

High Low	
January	4 1/2 3/4
February	4 1/2 3/4
March	4 1/2 3/4
April	4 1/2 3/4
May	4 1/2 3/4
June	4 1/2 3/4
July	4 1/2 3/4
August	4 1/2 3/4
September	4 1/2 3/4
October	4 1/2 3/4
November	4 1/2 3/4
December	4 1/2 3/4

During the week there has been little stimulus to the money market. Rates have been unchanged and the market is, without doubt, merely in a waiting state for the turn of the year. One interesting phase of the situation is that for some weeks call money in Boston has remained at the high rate established during the stringency whereas call money in New York has declined to nearly the low rate of the summer with loans made during the week as low as 2 1/2 per cent.

Gold imports have been larger this week than heretofore and the British Government has notified British banks in the Argentine to accept no more gold from the United States, evidently desiring to establish rates which would be favorable to further loans.

SHELL STEEL  
STILL IN DEMAND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian Government, through local agents, has placed an order for about 3000 tons of alloy steel with American mills, including 1500 tons taken by Atkinson & Utech, Inc., in behalf of Charleston Steel Company.

Although fewer contracts for shell steel are being closed, it is only because of inability of mills to meet demand. New inquiries for commercial steel also are large. Definite foreign proposals aggregate fully 500,000 tons. One large export company has inquiries for 400,000 tons of various products for France alone.

## PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Grecian, Norfolk, 50 barrels kale, 78 crates parsley, 2 crates radishes, 260 bags peanuts, 100 bags ochra, 473 barrels spinach, 175 barrels Soya beans.

New York str 187 bags beans, 233 boxes grapefruit, 647 boxes oranges, 45 boxes raisins.

Str Lexington, here tomorrow from Norfolk, 205 barrels spinach, 32 crates parsley, 2 crates radishes, 50 cases eggs.

Str Limon sailed from Port Limon, Dec 24, for Boston, with a cargo of bananas, due here Tuesday.

Boston Receipts

Today—966 bbls, 2886 bxs apples; 310 bbls cranberries; 10 refrigerators strawberries; 9274 bxs oranges; 393 boxes grapefruit; 18 crates pineapples; 1970 bxs raisins; 265 bxs peanuts; 9840 bu potatoes; 150 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, \$8.70@9.30; special short patents, \$9.60@10; fancy, \$10.50; spring clears in sacks, \$7.25@8.10; winter patents, \$8.25@8.90; winter straights, \$8@8.50; winter clears, \$7.85@8.30; Kansas patents in sacks, \$8.10@8.90.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, \$1.18; No. 3 yellow, \$1.16; sample yellow, \$1.15; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, \$1.14@1.14; No. 3 yellow, \$1.11@1.12; sample yellow, \$1.09@1.10.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 69c; No. 2 clipped white 68c; No. 3 clipped white 67c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 64 1/2@65c; fancy 38 lbs, 64@64 1/2c; regular 38 lbs, 63@63 1/2c; regular 36 lbs, 62@62 1/2c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$30@30.50; winter bran, \$30.50@31; middlings, \$31@36; mixed feed, \$35@39; red dog, \$47; linseed meal, \$50; gluten feed, \$39.75; hominy feed, \$42.90; stock feed, \$40.85; oat hulls, \$23.50; alfalfa meal, \$31.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, \$5.85; bolted, \$5.80; bag meal, \$2.10@2.12; cracked corn, \$2.14@2.16; oatmeal rolled, \$7.15; cut and ground, \$7.85.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50; No. 1 grade, \$21; No. 2 grade, \$18; No. 3 grade, \$15; stock, \$13@14; alfalfa, \$17@23.

Straw—Rye, \$13.50@14; oat, \$10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, \$6.85@7; red kidney, \$7.25@7.50; yellow peas, \$6.50@6.75; Scotch green peas, \$5.50; California small white, \$7@7.15; Canadian peas, \$3.25@3.75; lima beans, \$4@4.15.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 38 1/2@40c; western firsts, 37@37 1/2c; western extras, 36@37c.

Eggs—Fancy henner and nearby, 50@50c; eastern extras, 54@55c; western extras, 53@54c; western prime firsts, 50@51c; western firsts, 48@49c; storage extras, 35@35 1/2c; storage firsts, 33 1/2@34 1/2c.

Fruit—Oranges, Cal. n. n. a, \$1.75@2.75 bx; Florida, \$1.75@3; grapefruit, \$2@3.25; grapes, Malaga, \$2.50@5 kg; pineapples, \$2.75@3.75 per ct; cranberries, \$1.50@2.25 ct, 54@7 bbl; Florida strawberries 50@60c.

Apples—Macintosh Reds, \$3@5; Baldwin, fancy, \$3.25@3.75; No. 1, \$2.75@3.25; No. 2, \$1.75@2.25; Greening, \$2.50@3.50; Pippin, \$2@2.50; Pound Sweets, \$2.50@3.50, bu bxs 50c @ \$1.50; western box apples, \$1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.35c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.95@7c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.15c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2401 tubs, no bxs, 149,174 lbs butter, 44 bxs cheese, 1580 cases eggs; 1915—1199 tubs, 270 bxs, 67,269 lbs butter, 77 bxs cheese, 1794 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 4821 pkgs butter, 1073 bxs cheese, 5350 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo, Dec 29—Egg market strong; cases returned 37 1/2c, cases included 30c.

CHICAGO, Ill, Dec 29—Butter market firm; extra 38@39c, extra firsts 37@38c, firsts 34@36c, packing stock 28 1/2@29 1/2c; receipts 6070 packages. Egg market firm; firsts 40@41c, ordinary firsts 35@36c, refrigerators 32 1/2@33c, dirties 27@29c, checks 26@28c; receipts 3005 cases.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abraham and B. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.

Birmingham, Ala.—Ira A. Watson; Adams.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. I. Cox; Adams.

Chicago—J. F. Dumphy of Chicago, Mail Order House; Essex.

Detroit—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Milner & Co.; Copy; Essex.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New Orleans—Ralph Levy of M. Pokorny Co.; Copy; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham, Baumgardner & Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of W. & H. Walker; Essex.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.

San Juan, P. R.—Gonzales; U. S.

St. Joseph—M. G. Davis of Noyes, Norman Shoe Co.; Essex.

Toledo—E. G. Evans and P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Tour.

Amsterdam, Holland—H. Kolnstramm of Kolnstramm & Co.; Ltd.; Tour.



**MACULLAR PARKER**  
COMPANY  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND SUMMER



## PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Hall bearing—Atkins, Sullivan H., Melrose, Mass.

Loose leaf binder—Averill, William H., Boston, Mass.

Leveling machine—Baxter, William C., Beverly, Mass.

Surveying instrument—Berger, Louis H., Boston, Mass.

Refrigerator construction—Blatt, Thomas P., Gloucester, Mass.

Gauge—Bristol, Edgar H., Foxboro, Mass.

Grinding machine—Bugee, Lucian, W. Southbridge, Mass.

Lighter—Chandler, Daniel L., Ayer, Mass.

Vehicle—Converse, Atherton D., Winchendon, Mass.

Carburetor—Dillon, Irving W., Lawrence, Mass.

Well-laying machine—Furber, Frederick M., Revere, Mass.

Machine for trimming heels and similar articles—Garber, Harry D., Stoughton, Mass.

Electric circuit controller or switch—Hamilton, John, Boston, Mass.

Telephone apparatus—Hastings, Kenneth B., Boston, Mass.

Universal bearing—Hiller, Joseph L., Matapoisett, Mass.

Machine for leveling the soles of boots and shoes—Hooper, William H., Lynn, Mass.

Service switch and fuse mechanism—Jessen, John A., Winthrop, Mass.

Folding cradle—Johnson, Victor R., Somerville, Mass.

Socket shell cap and insulating lining thereof—Keefe, Joseph, Boston, Mass.

Plate holder—King, John J., Boston, Mass.

Loom—LeFranc, Elzear O., Worcester, Mass.

Brush—Leary, Robert D., Worcester, Mass.

Coating apparatus—Leatherbee, Clifton E., Newton, Mass.

The holding device—Martin, Laurin H., Lowell, Mass.

Coal handling apparatus—McCellon, James M., Everett, Mass.

Making mail coverings—McIndoe, James W., Medford, Mass.

Printing machine—Putnam, Fred A., Melrose, Mass.

Electromagnet—Reed, Walter C., Dalton, Mass.

Sewing machine—Schoenky, August R., Somerville, Mass.

Magnetic rail for electrical musical instruments—Severy, Melvin L., Arlington Heights, Mass.

Heel attaching machine—Standish, John P., Winthrop, Mass.

Pump—Stewart, Roy N., Dorchester, Mass.

Mold—Terkelsen, Andrew, Everett, Mass.

Speed indicator—Tesla, Nikola, Waltham, Mass.

Check protector—Thorson, Samuel T., Boston, Mass.

Stop motion—Waldow, Alexis F., Whitinsville, Mass.

Strip holding and guiding mechanism for sewing machines—Wales, Alfred B., Whitman, Mass.

Rotary steam engine—Wing, Leander J., Lexington, Mass.

Making heels—Winkley, Erastus E., Lynn, Mass.

Apparatus for printing—Woodbury, John E., Worcester, Mass.

## COUNTRY AGENT RESULTS SHOWN IN SOUTHERN STATES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Demonstration agents in the southern states organized 678 cooperative associations in 1916 which effected a saving to the communities of \$125,000. And more than 1700 community "farmers associations" were formed during the year by the agents, says the Item.

The yields of crops in fields that have been farmed as demonstrations have averaged 100 per cent in excess of the average for the section according to the annual report of the states relation service. The agents this year carried on their work with 110,000 farmers, 63,000 boys, 48,000 girls and 30,000 women. Mississippi and Louisiana are said to be among the best states for good work. Many of the other states take lessons from Mississippi in club work.

The cotton acreage, since the county agents started work in 1909 has been increased 15.7 per cent; acreage in corn, 22.2 per cent; wheat, 152.4 per cent; oats, 84.2 per cent and the acreage in hay, 39.5 per cent. Some of the specific accomplishments of the county agents who work under State agents, follows:

Four thousand five hundred and eighty-four silos and 1579 dipping vats were built. Boy club members made an average production of 51.37 bushels of corn per acre. Girl club members put up 2,166,515 cans of fruit and vegetables, estimated to be worth \$300,000, making an average net profit per member of \$24. Numerous labor-saving devices were introduced in farm homes; egg circles and cooperative poultry associations were organized.

## POPCORN RAISING FOUND PROFITABLE

WALL LAKE, Ia.—Ida County popcorn raisers who did not contract their 1916 crop of that cereal are benefitting by a war on prices between the two principal firms engaged in the purchase of popcorn, say the Cedar Rapids Nonpareil.

The usual method of buying the Ida County popcorn crop is to contract for delivery in the fall or spring and it is usually entered into by the farmer in the spring before planting time, the agreement being for a stipulated number of acres. During the past few years many popcorn raisers have made large sums of money, some in contracting and others in not tying themselves up. Last spring the price offered was \$1.25 per 100 pounds and with a fair crop this would make the farmer good money.

## REAL ESTATE

Abraham Kantor has sold to his partner, Harry Altman, his interest in the large 5-story octagon front brick and stone apartment house situated at 25 Peterborough Street, near Audubon Road, Back Bay Fens. There is a large area of land containing 9750 square feet valued at \$12,200 included in the \$82,000 assessment.

W. N. Ambler has sold the three-story, well-front, brick dwelling at 293 Newbury Street to Mrs. Eliza A. Grimes, who bought the property for occupancy. The total assessment is \$17,000, of which \$8500 applies on 2464 square feet of land. Frederick L. McGowan, 18 State Street was the broker.

The historical property known as Dovecot, which was the home of Louisa May Alcott when she wrote "Little Men" and "Little Women," has been sold by its recent owner, Mrs. Robertson James, to William E. Barrows of Jamaica Plain. It is understood the property is in excellent condition and will be occupied as a private home, thus preserving its interest for some time to come.

## MORE NEW STORES FOR ALLSTON

Joseph B. Krouser has purchased of Mary L. Ryan the single dwelling house at 146 Harvard Avenue, Allston, for the purpose of building stores on the 12,011 square feet of land. As the property stands today it carries an assessment of \$14,200. Taft & Waite were the brokers in this transaction.

## SALE IN JAMAICA PLAIN

The Rebecca Reed estate at 19 Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold. Included in the transfer is 134,000 square feet of land, and a large frame dwelling house, stable, etc., with a total assessment of \$38,000. The land carries \$10,000. The purchaser is William A. McPherson.

## ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a brick one-family house at 245-247 Warren Street, Roxbury. The total assessed valuation is \$7400, of which \$1900 is on 6700 square feet of land. The grantor was Boston Penny Savings Bank and the purchaser Harris Wolfe, title coming through Herbert Church. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

## BIGELOW HOMESTEAD IN WESTON

Final papers have been recorded at the Middlesex Registry of Deeds conveying part of the famous old Bigelow Estate on Central Avenue and Plain Road in Weston and Wayland to Paul Clifford of Boston. M. R. Hubbard of Boston is the grantor. The property conveyed consists of a large colonial homestead built about 1830, with stable and over two acres of land in the town of Weston, and a historic Eighteenth Century farmhouse, also a small plot of adjoining ground in Wayland. The purchase will immediately undertake to improve and beautify the premises and occupy as a country home. The sale was conducted through the office of Poole & Bigelow, 70 Kilby Street.

## SITUATE AND STONEHAM

Lizzie H. Cobbett has purchased, and will build a residence for her own occupancy, on a lot of land on the Jericho Beach property at Scituate, Mass., on Otis Road, containing 5459 square feet. The Allen Associates were the grantors.

George L. Schirmer, has sold a lot of land on Main Street, near Peabody Road, Stoneham, Mass., containing 5402 square feet to Charles E. Kinney, who is building on the same. Warren F. Freeman was the broker in both sales.

## BOSTONIANS BUY IN ATTLEBORO

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property corner of Washington and Orne streets, North Attleboro, consisting of a business block. The property was conveyed by Joseph W. Lewis of Providence, R. I., to Associates, Inc., of Boston. The purchasers are to erect a modern two-story fireproof construction containing stores and offices. The property is taxed for \$24,000 and covers an area of about 15,000 square feet. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The property at 132-134 Dakota Street, near Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, has been purchased by Genek Matlack and wife from George W. Priddy. There is a frame dwelling and 5240 square feet of land valued at \$15,600, with \$1600 of it on the land.

Final papers were placed on record from Eva A. Cody to Mary F. McLaughlin, in the sale of a frame dwelling house and 3511 square feet of land located at 71 Beaumont Street, near Berkshire Street. This estate is assessed on the basis of \$7500, with \$1000 of it land value.

## BOUGHT BRIGHTON LOTS

Theodore B. Monroe has purchased from Charles I. Thayer et al., trustees, owners of three vacant lots on Union Street, Brighton, nearly opposite Shannon Street. They contain 15,000 square feet and carry an assessment of \$1500.

## WEST END AND CITY PROPER

Papers have gone to record from Clifford P. Warren to Stanley King, buyer of the premises at 100 Pinckney Street, between Charles and Brimmer streets, West End. The property consists of a four-story brick dwelling house and 1572 square feet of land, all taxed on \$12,500, the land value being \$4700.

William J. Stober takes title to the property at 11 Oxford Street, adjoining the Beach Exchange of the New England Telephone Company. There is a 34-story brick building on 1046 square feet of land extending through to Oxford Place. The total taxed val-

uation is \$9000, of which the land carries \$7300. Soo Wing et al. were the grantors.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Hyde Park Ave., 1363, Ward 24; Texas Co.; brick office.

South St., 393, rear, Ward 22; L. F. Baxter, Harold Brooks; brick garage.

Brookline Ave., 2462, Ward 14; Rotman & Abrams, F. A. Norcross; brick garage.

Blake St., 121-123, rear, Ward 24; Thos. O'Brien, Harold Brooks; alter garage.

Buckminster St., 20-24, Ward 25; Samuel Rudnick, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.

Harvard St., 38-50, Ward 21; Isaac Shenberg, Silverman Eng. Co.; frame dwelling.

Minot St., 144, rear, Ward 20; Wm. H. Boyd; frame storage.

Commercial St., 202-204, and 177-179 Fulton St., Ward 5; Besette T. Nevin, Jarvis Eng. Co.; alter mercantile.

Cambridge St., 30-32, Ward 3; Copley Realty Co., Edward Vickery; alter store and dwelling.

## PROPOSED TAX LAW CHANGES IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—Radical changes in the State tax laws as proposed by the Michigan State tax conference and outlined by former Senator George Lord of Detroit, are bound to have considerable opposition if they get as far as the Legislature, according to politicians here, says the Free Press.

Auditor-General Fuller, whose work for the State probably brings him in closer touch with tax matters than any other State official, says some of them are "foolish" and "it would be useless to attempt to pass them."

The main changes, as Mr. Lord puts them, are eight in number: Turn primary school fund into general fund of the State; support small schools from State trust fund; abolish State Board of Equalization; do away with excess printing; provide annual tax on mortgages; pay all bills from the State treasury; abolish system of institutions and departments keeping separate funds; and turn all funds into the general fund.

The basic proposition, that of making the primary school fund, or the specific tax on railroads and public utilities, as it is better known, pay all the expenses of the State government, was mentioned here some time ago by State Treasurer Haarer.

Some of the proposals of the tax conference Mr. Fuller approves. The one compelling all bills to be paid from the State treasury, thus taking the funds away from the institutional boards, he says is absolutely correct.

"Governor-elect Sleeper, when he was State treasurer, proposed that very thing to the Legislature," says Mr. Fuller, "and I concurred in it, but that was the end of it. The last time the State had to borrow money to meet current expenses there was something like \$500,000 in the treasuries of the institutions, which we might as well have used. But we could not get it and the State had to pay interest on the loan."

"As to the proposed abolition of the State Board of Equalization, let me say that the Board of Equalization is getting to be less of a necessity each time it meets. When the State Board of Tax Commissioners has finished its work of putting all property on the State at cash value there will be no need for a Board of Equalization."

## TEXAS FEDERATION OF PROHIBITIONISTS

DALLAS, Tex.—Dr. A. J. Barton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, is sure that the next Legislature will submit a prohibition amendment for the vote of the people in the next primary election, says the News. To conduct a State-wide campaign for the support of the amendment, a meeting of all the prohibition forces of the State to form a "Texas Dry" Federation is being planned for next spring. This method of conducting the campaign was agreed upon at a recent meeting of the executive committee, Dr. Barton said.

The Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and all anti-liquor organizations or persons interested in prohibition in Texas, will be requested to join in the meeting, Dr. Barton said. The organization will be temporary and will continue in existence only until the matter is decided at the polls. The time and place of the organization meeting will be announced by Dr. Barton, after he has conferred with officers of the other organizations interested.

The league is open for bids from Texas cities for the 1917 convention to be held about the middle of March. The city offering the best inducements will receive the convention, Dr. Barton said. The cause for which the league stands will not be considered at all in selecting the meeting place. Dr. Barton stated, but the matter will be treated like that of any organization holding a big convention. The convention last year was held in Dallas. Dr. Barton and the Rev. W. J. Herwig, assistant superintendent, compose the committee which will select the time and place.

## UTAH CANNERIES MERGER

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Confirmation has been received from a reliable source in regard to merging the canneries of the State into a \$1,000,000 holding corporation, the idea being to reduce overhead charges and to exploit a single brand. Twenty-one canneries, it is understood, have accepted options on their plants, only 12 canneries in the State holding out against the plan, says the News. The consolidating, it is believed, will enable the canners of the State to operate more economically. Improved methods of manufacture and salesmanship are also included in the general plan.

## CITY PAID FOR GALLOPS ISLAND

A check for \$150,000 was received yesterday from Washington by Jerome A. Hutton, assistant United States attorney, to be handed to the City of Boston in payment for Gallops Island and the station there.

## FORESTRY PLEA FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA MADE

Expert Work Needed to Get Overripe Timber Off Ground to Provide New Growth for Use of Future Generations

VICTORIA, B. C.—That British Columbia stands today in the greatest possible need of expert forestry, if for no other reason than getting the overripe forests of big timber off the ground so that the vast areas shall no longer be idle land, but producing forests for the wants of the coming generations, was a statement made by M. A. Grainger, Chief Forester for British Columbia, before a meeting of the Natural History Society recently, says the Colonist.

"The proper business of forest land is to grow wood—as much wood as possible each year," said Mr. Grainger, "and once you get to the stage where there is no yearly increase in the wood on any acre, you are wasting the productive power of that acre. These overripe forests are simply timber storehouses. In British Columbia we figure that over half of the productive power of our forest land is being wasted in this way now. There's no market for ripe lumber, and it can't be cut; that is one reason why you see the Forest Service trying to get more markets for British Columbia lumber to be sold in."

"The conservation of forests idea was first borrowed from Europe, where the first practical study of the subject was undertaken in Germany. Germany had been forced to apply expert methods to guarantee the future supply of timber, and they had done their work with the customary application to detail. Likewise the need for forest protection has been seen on this continent as far back as 20 years ago, but the first effort to apply German methods in the United States had been largely impractical on account of dissimilar conditions obtaining."

"In this connection," he said, "practical tests on this coast have shown that the total amount of wood per acre of forest land ceased to increase much sooner than might be expected. To take, for instance, the Douglas Fir, one might start with 300,000 little trees to the acre. In the course of 20 years there would possibly be only a few hundred of the fittest left. The elimination would be gradual and continuous, until in the course of 300 or 400 years the logger would find but 10 or 20 big trees left."

"That was where the difference between European forestry and the kind practiced on this continent to date came in. In Europe all those trees, which would have died and decayed would have, through careful supervision, be sold at a profit which would have been equal to the final profit which the logger gets by cutting the big trees at the end, and at the same time the growth of the remaining trees would have been more rapid and the timber of better quality."

"The quantity of wood standing on an acre increased steadily, while the stronger little trees grew up and destroyed the weaker one; until at the end of 100 years there would probably be as much timber on an acre as would make 100,000 feet of lumber. After 100 years, on the average, the quantity of wood would not increase; the trees would get bigger each year, but the loss by decay would offset the growth. It was there that practical expert forestry should step in to market the trees as fast as they reached marketable value and make way for a greater production of the land."

"Just as weeds come in the garden to choke out the plant growths that were wanted, there are certain forms of forest growth that are undesirable, or at least undesirable. In the case of cedar, for instance, it is difficult to get new cedar growths without having them crowded out by hemlock. The problem is to get the one without the other. Jack pine is a prolific weed in the forest. In size it is only good for railway ties or mine props, yet its thick growth has monopolized much land that might be bearing good yellow pine, spruce, fir or larch. A great deal might be done to encourage the growth of the western soft pine in the interior, and the perpetuation of the valuable Sitka spruce was a matter about which very little is known at the present time."

"It can thus be seen that there is an immense field for important work to be done in the forestry service. Not the least important work should be the stock taking of our forest resources so that we may know the facts about the present timber crop and about the timber that is growing up to take its place. Land suited for agriculture must be located and separated from the areas that should be set aside for the perpetual growing of timber because they will not grow anything else."

"The development of British Columbia forestry will depend on technically trained men," said Mr. Grainger in conclusion, "and some means of training these men must be provided. At present our boys must go back East or to the United States to get their training. The B. C. University, which provides training for teachers, for mining and civil engineers, for agriculturists—will not, I hope, remain long without a forestry school for training men to handle one of the biggest natural resources that any country has ever had."

## SHIPPING NEWS

Orders to arrive at and sail from Louisburg, C. B., only during the night have been issued to mariners at that port by the Canadian government officials, according to Capt. A. E. Bailey, of the British steamer Lingan, which arrived here today from Louisburg, with 6900 tons of coal. The Lingan was not allowed to sail until after dark and must not return except under cover of darkness. The orders are in harmony with efforts of British authorities to keep secret the movements of all vessels.

High prices continue at the fish pier, South Boston, today. Wholesale dealers quoted: Haddock \$7.75@9.95 per hundredweight; steak cod \$15.25@18.75, market cod \$8@9.25, pollock \$6@9, large hake \$11, medium hake \$9, and cusk \$7.25. Two vessels arrived in time to sell at the early auction, the steamer Crest having 20,000 pounds fresh fish, and schooner Saddle Nunan \$500. The pier closes at noon today and does not open again for business until Jan. 2, 1917. There were no arrivals at Gloucester today.

Repairs to the British two-masted schooner Elsie M. Hart, will be made at this port, it was decided today after conference between Captain Himmelman of the schooner and the agents for the vessel. Meanwhile efforts will be made to dispose of the 6183 bushels of potatoes comprising cargo, bound from Souris, P. E. I. to New York.

Practically rebuilt at a cost of about \$20,000, the harbor and bay tug Confidence was given a trial trip in the bay today, following a trip around the harbor to adjust compasses. New boilers and engines have been installed, and everything has been rebuilt above the waterline. Capt. Benjamin T. Kemp commands the new Confidence, which has been out of commission three months. The vessel is to engage in general towing work for the Boston Towboat Company.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals  
Steamers Lingan (Br.), Bailey, Louisburg, C. B.; North Star, Mitchell, St. John, N. B.; via Eastport and Portland; Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Robert M. Thompson, Shanks, Norfolk; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Lincoln, Portland.

Tugs Boxer, Calhoun, Philadelphia; Mars, Law, Philadelphia, towing barge Hampshire.

## NEW CAPITOL BUILDING IS KANSAS PLAN

OMAHA, Neb.—It now begins to look as though some decisive action will be taken by the incoming Legislature with reference to a new State Capitol Building at Lincoln, says the World-Herald.

The present Capitol of Nebraska, at Lincoln, was started under an act of the Legislature of 1879, when the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for a wing to the capitol-to-be. The money came from the general fund, and the Board of Supervision was composed of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and the Standing Building committees of the Senate and House. This was the west wing, now the Senate Chamber.

At the session following, 1881, the sum of \$5700 was appropriated for the sum of \$5700 was appropriated for the furnishing of the new wing, and another bill providing \$100,000 for the east wing, now the House Chamber, considered unsafe, was passed. It was somewhat delayed, and the contractors claimed that a spring interfered with the building.

In 1883 the Legislature passed an act providing for the tearing down of the old structure used for a Capitol, and the construction of a new building. For this, a tax of one-half a mill was levied, and the amount authorized for the main building was \$450,000.

Two years later, an act making further provisions for the payment of the new building was made in the form of a one-half mill levy on all property of the State, and two years later, in 1887, a still further levy of three-fourths of a mill was imposed upon the property of the State for the years 1887 and 1888.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Business in the naval stores market was still especially routine in character. Dealers were quoting turpentine yesterday on the basis of 55 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—Manufacturers were indifferent to offers, and the market was allowed to drift for itself with offers reported from some quarters at still further concessions from the previous price of \$6.60 per barrel for common strained.

These quotations are in graded 70-lb. per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B \$6.65, D \$6.70, F \$6.80, G \$6.85, H \$6.90, I \$6.95, K \$7, M \$7.20, N \$7.35, W \$7.75, WW \$7.85.

Tar and Pitch—Both kiln burned and retort tar were reported firm. Kiln burned grades were being held on the basis of \$9@9.25 per barrel, and retort tar at \$9.25@9.75. Finest grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4@4.25 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Friday's naval stores market: Spirit turpentine firm 51½¢; sales 176 bbls. Rosin firm; sales 1276 bbls. Quoted: WW \$7.25, W \$7, N \$6.95, M \$6.85, K \$6.45, I \$6.25, H \$6.25, G \$6.20, F \$6.20, E \$6.20, D \$6.20, B \$6.20.

## VALUE OF EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. Arthur Holmes, dean of the general faculty of the Pennsylvania State College, fixes the monetary value of a college education at from \$18,000 to \$20,000. His estimates, says a Ledger special, were based on a comparison of the salaries of college-trained men with those not having had the same advantages.

## RECORD BREAKING PROSPERITY FOR THE RAILROADS

Net Operating Income for 1916 Also Without Precedent, Says Railway Age Gazette

CHICAGO, Ill.—Record-breaking traffic and earnings for American railroads was recorded in 1916, according to compilations from official sources published by the Railway Age Gazette Friday in its annual review number.

The increased earnings have been followed immediately, it is set forth, by increased expenditures for equipment and extension. Locomotive and car builders have received large orders for equipment for export, as well as for domestic delivery.

During the year, 170,000 freight cars were ordered by American roads in addition to 2349 passenger cars and 2923 locomotives, the total being greatly in excess of that for the previous year. For export 25,653 freight cars were ordered and 2983 locomotives, an aggregate increase of approximately 100 per cent.

Construction increase totaled 1098 miles, an increase over 1915 but below normal.

The net operating income of the railroads, during the year just closing, the Gazette says, "has been unprecedented, probably averaging more than 6 per cent on the investment in road and equipment."

"Until within the last 18 months, average gross earnings per mile per month had exceeded \$1300 in only one month, October, 1912. Three months of the present year, however—May, June and July—more than \$1300 a mile was earned. In August and September all previous records of earnings were broken, with earnings of \$1418 and \$1409 a mile."

## PENNSYLVANIA TOWN CONFISCATES LIQUOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two carloads of beer and whisky, which had been shipped into Washington County by outside firms, were confiscated by County Detective Byron Knestrick, appointed by the court to conduct a probe into the methods being employed by brewers and distillers selling their product in the county, says the North American. Six hundred cases of beer, a hoghead of pints and a small quantity of whisky were in the cars which arrived at Hills station recently, and were confiscated immediately by Detective Knestrick at the instance of District Attorney I. W. Baum.

Washington County officials hold that outside firms have no right to sell through agents.

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### MISCELLANEOUS

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## FISH INTERESTS MAKE A CRUISE AROUND HAWAII

Conditions Found Favorable by American Investigator for Establishment of Tuna Canning Factory on Kona Coast

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—With the double purpose of determining the fish conditions of these islands and the most suitable place for a tuna fish cannery, A. R. Todd, intimately associated with the salmon industry of Puget Sound and Alaska, has just returned to Honolulu after a 14 days cruise on the Kaena of the Oahu Shipping Company, reports the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Todd in his cruise covered considerably more than 1600 miles following the several currents and what are known as the fish banks of the different islands. He returned to Honolulu highly pleased with the trip, and, while he will not say definitely what is to be the outcome, it is understood that a group of local business men has passed favorably upon his report.

The proposed cannery may be built on the Kona coast of Hawaii, as this is regarded as one of the most favorable places for such a plant by Mr. Todd. If established there, it is pointed out the company will not be obliged to compete with the fresh fish market in any way.

Mr. Todd's trip took him along the coast of Honolulu, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Maui and Hawaii. He was accompanied by a crew of native seamen and fishermen



## CHICAGO, OAK PARK, NEW ENGLAND AND MISCELLANEOUS

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## CONFECTIONERY

## CONFECTIONERY

## FINANCIAL

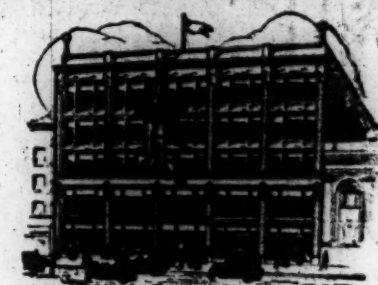
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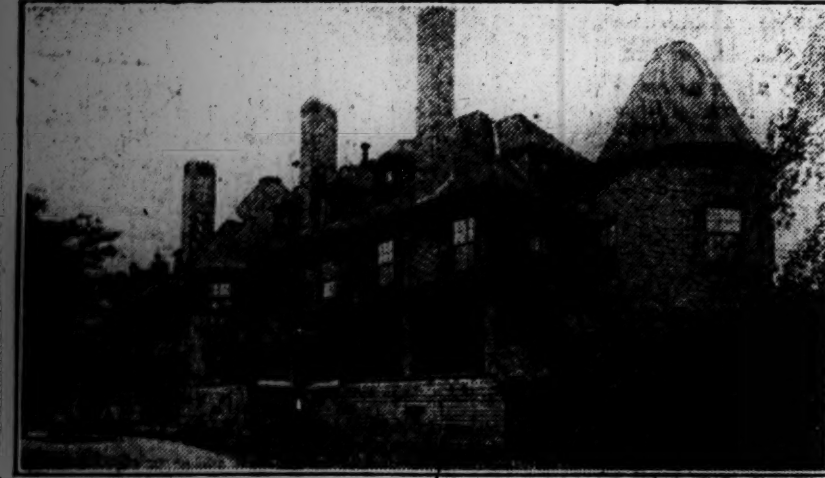
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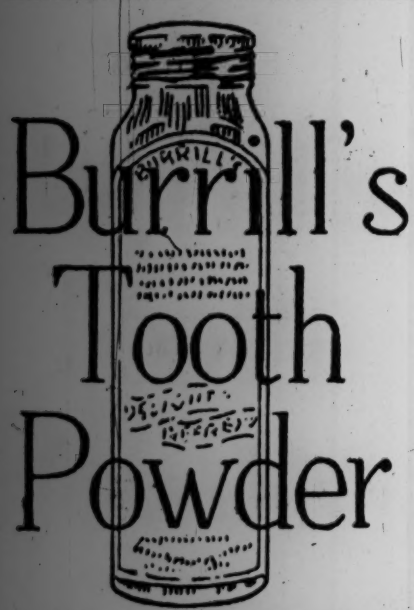
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There is no tradition of household furnishing that seems to have a firmer hold than the conventional treatment of the dining table. Why this article of daily use should be handled exactly like one's neighbor's, instead of expressing the homemaker's individual taste in color and decorative line, is a question that interior decorators are trying to bring to the attention of those who are furnishing anew.

"Your table must be a picture, composed of artistic lines," observe the authors of a recent book on interior decoration. "That is, it must combine harmony of line and color and, above all, appropriateness. For those who live informally, charming decorative china can be had at low prices. It was once made only for the peasants, and comes to the United States from Italy, France, Germany and England. This fact reminds us that when we were traveling in Southern Hungary and were asked to dine with a Magyar farmer, out on the windy Pusta, instead of their usual highly colored pottery, gay with crude but decorative flowers, they honored us by covering the table with American ironstone china."

In other words, the best and most artistic thing, as well as the simplest, is to use the china, silver and glass which express one's own taste—not that of one's guests or neighbors.

"If you have furnished your dining room to accord not only with your taste but the scale upon which you intend living," continues the decorator, "be careful that the dining table never strikes a false note, never gets out of the picture by becoming too important as to setting or menu. You may live very formally in a town house, or very simply, without any ostentation, in the country, but be sure that in all of your experimenting—with table decoration you observe, above all, the law of appropriateness.

"Your decoration—flowers, fruit, character of the bowl or dish which holds them, or object d'art used in place of either, linen or lace, china, glass and silver—each and all must be in keeping. The money value has nothing whatever to do with this question of appropriateness, when considered by an artist decorator. Remember that in decorating things are classified according to their color value, their lines, and the purpose for which they are intended. The dining table is to eat at, therefore it should primarily hold only such things as are required for the serving of the meal. So your real decoration should be your silver, glass, and china, with its background of linen or lace. The central decoration, if of flowers or fruit, must be in a bowl or dish decorative in the same sense that the rest of the tableware is.

"Flowers should be kept in the same key as your room. One may do this and yet have infinite variety. Tall statelike lilies, American Beauty roses, great bowls of gardenias and orchids, are for stately rooms; your modest house, flat, or bungalow, requires modest garden flowers, such as daffodils, jonquils, lilies of the valley, snapdragons, one long-stemmed rose in a vase, or a cluster of shy moss-buds or nodding tea roses.

"A table set with art in the key of a small menage, and on a scale of simple living, often strikes the note of perfection, from the expert's point of view, because perfect of its kind and suitable for the occasion. This appropriateness is what makes the 'smart' table quite as it makes the 'smart' woman.

"Wedgwood cream color ware ('C. C.') is beautiful and always good form. For those wanting color, the same famous makers of England have an endless variety showing lovely designs. "Unless you are a collector in the museum sense, press into service all of your beautiful possessions. If you have to go without them, let it be when you no longer own them and not because they are hoarded out of sight. Do not put them into cabinets as 'show' pieces. You know the story of the man who bought a barrel of apples and each day carefully selected and ate those that were rotten, feeling the necessity of not being wasteful. When the barrel was empty, he realized that he had deliberately wasted all of his good apples by not eating a single one of them! Let this be a warning to him who would save his treasures. If you love antiques and have joyously hunted them down and, perhaps, denied yourself other things to obtain them, you are the person to use them. Remember, posterity will have its own 'fads' and will prefer adding the pleasure of pursuit to that of mere ownership. So bring out your treasures and use them!

"As there are many kinds of dining rooms, each good if planned and worked out with an art instinct, so there are many kinds of tables. The usual sort is the round or square extension table, laid with fine damask and set with conventional china, glass and silver, rare in quality and distinguished in design. For those who prefer the unusual, however, there are oblong, squarely built Jacobean and Italian refectory tables. With these one makes a point of showing the rich color of the time-worn wood and carving, for the Italian tables often have the beveled edge and legs carved. When this style of table is used, the wood, instead of a cloth, is our background, and a 'runner' with doilies of old Italian lace takes the place of linen.

"In feudal days, when an entire household, masters and retainers, sat in the baronial hall above and below the salt, tables were made of great length. When used out of their original setting, they must be cut down to suit modern conditions. In Krakau, Poland, the writer often dined at one of these feudal barons which had been in our hostess' family for several hundred years. To get it into her dining room, a large piece had been cut out

at the center and the two ends pushed together.

"When once the desire to depart from beaten paths seizes upon us it is very easy to make mistakes. Therefore to the housekeeper accustomed to conventional china but weary of it, we would recommend, as a safe departure, the modern Wedgwood and Italian reproductions of classic models, which come in exquisite shapes and in a soft cream tone.

"For eating meals out of doors or in 'sunrooms,' where the light is strong, the dark peasant pottery, like Britanny, Italian, and Hungarian, is very effective on dull-blue linen, with heavy cream linen or coarse lace, such as the peasants use. Copper luster, with its dark metallic surface, is charming on dark wood or colored linen of the right tone.

"Gradually one acquires skill in inventing unusual effects; but only the adept can go against established rules of art and yet produce a pleasing ensemble. We can all recall exceptions to this rule for simplicity,—beautiful, artistic tables, covered with rare objects, irrelevant but delighting the eye. A careful study of the Japanese decoration is an ideal way of learning the art of simplicity. Background in decoration is like a pedestal in music; it must support the whole fabric, whether you are planning a house, a room, or a table."

## Some Mutton Recipes

## MUTTON PIE

Boil some potatoes, mash them with some milk and butter, and season with pepper and salt. Line a deep dish with the mashed potatoes. Have ready some small pieces of cold lamb or mutton, season the meat with pepper and salt, and fill the dish with the meat, and on the top lay some lumps of butter. Cover it with a lid of mashed potatoes. Put it into a moderate oven, and bake it until the potatoes are a fine brown. Serve in the baking dish.

## MUTTON RAGOUT

Cut the remains of a cold neck or loin of mutton into small chops and trim off most of the fat; put 2 ounces of butter in a stew pan, dredge in a little flour, and add 2 sliced onions, stirring until brown; then put in the meat. When this is quite done, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pint of water, 2 small carrots, and 2 turnips sliced very thin; season, and stew until tender, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour. Serve the vegetables in the center of a dish, with the chops laid around them, says an old cooking magazine. Green peas may be substituted for the carrots and turnips.

## BOILED MUTTON

After washing, cut off a piece of the shank bone, for soup, and put the leg in hot salt water. Boil slowly for 2 hours, if it weighs from 6 to 8 pounds. Remove the scum as it rises, and, when done, serve with a garnish of parsley. For caper sauce, rub together 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 2 of sifted flour. Put it in a pan, with a teaspoonful of water. Let it boil up quickly for a moment, stirring constantly. After it has boiled, stir in some parsley, chopped fine, and a tablespoonful of capers. Pour over the mutton, when dished.

## MUTTON BROTH

Take the water in which the leg was boiled, allow it to cool, then remove all the fat, carefully, with a skimmer. Add a tablespoonful of rice, 1 pared white potato, 1 turnip, both cut into pieces, and some finely chopped parsley. Let it simmer for  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour, and serve.

## MUTTON COLLOPS

Cut some thin slices from the leg or the chump end of a loin of cold roast or boiled mutton; sprinkle with pepper, salt, pounded mace, minced savory herbs, and minced shallot; fry them in butter, stir in a teaspoonful of flour, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of gravy and 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice, simmer gently for 5 or 6 minutes, and serve immediately.

## Toasted Rice With Tomato Sauce

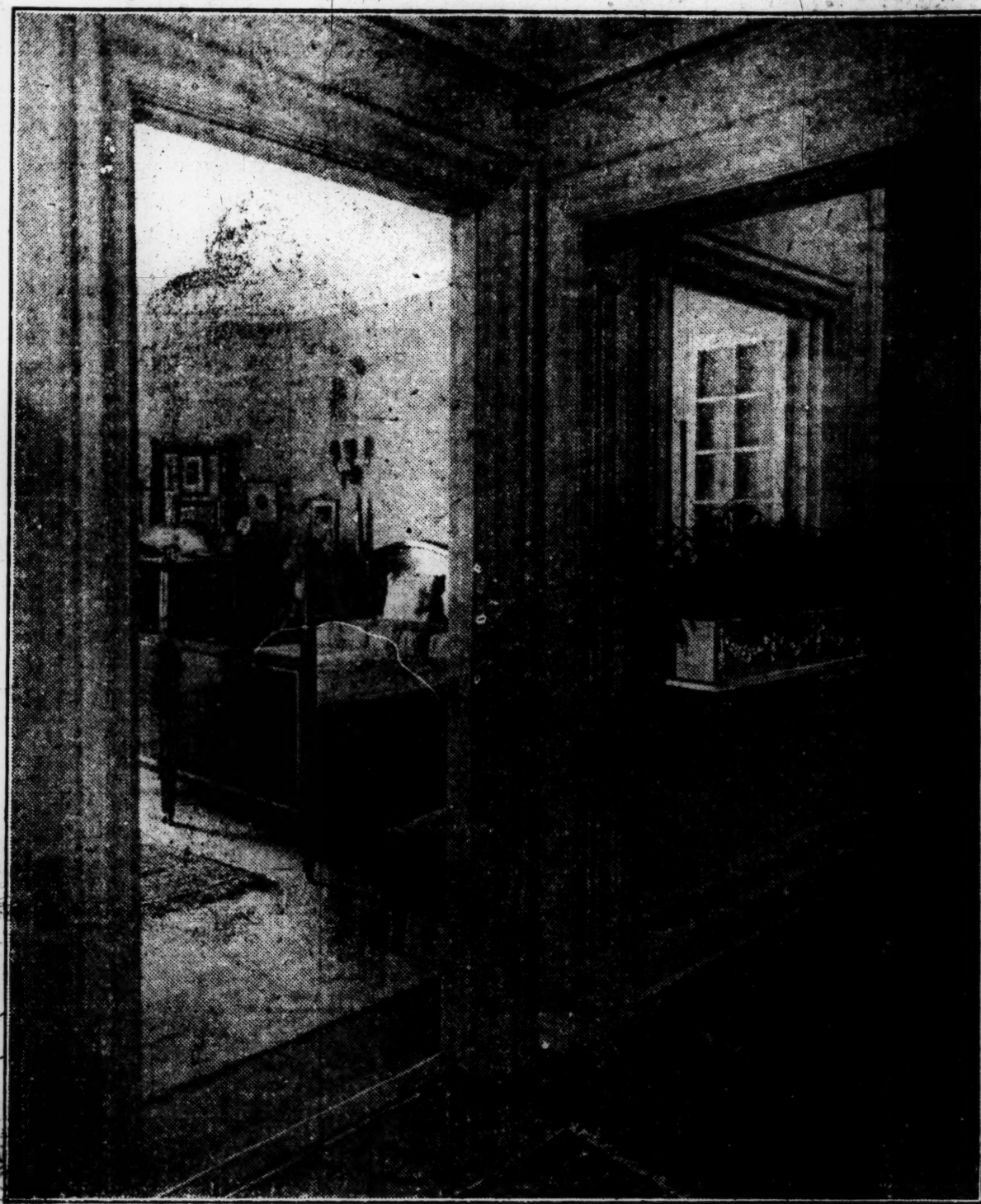
To 3 cups of boiling salted water, add slowly 1 cup rice. Boil 20 minutes or until the kernels are soft. Drain and pour over  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of boiling water; return to the stew pan, and let stand until cool and dry. The kernels should now be separated and distinct. Melt  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons of butter, in a hot frying pan. Add the rice and cook until the rice is delicately toasted, stirring with a cook's fork. Add one tablespoonful of finely chopped olives and pour over it, when heated through. Remove to a serving dish and sprinkle with a half cup of grated Parmesan or Edam cheese.

## Eggs in Cases

Melt  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon butter or margarine in a small cup, then break an egg into it; put into a moderate oven and cook till quite set. Meanwhile prepare bread cases or croutades in following manner: Cut a slice of stale bread about two inches thick, cut off all crust, scoop out the center; then dip in a little milk; fry a delicate brown, when the egg is quite set; slip from cup into case, and serve quite hot.

## Maple Parfait

Melt pure maple sugar—there should be one cupful, when melted. Beat 4 eggs slightly, and pour on slowly the hot melted sugar, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water until the mixture thickens; then cool. Add 2 cups of heavy cream, whipped until solid. Turn into a mason mold, pack in salt and crushed ice, using four measures of ice to one of salt. Let stand three or four hours.



Photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

## Window Boxes Indoors

In a certain town house which had the disadvantage of a rather dark reception hall, an ingenious plan was worked out which may possibly hold some helpful idea for others similarly located. The wall of one of the rooms entirely shut off the light from that part of the hallway which contained

the entrance door. The effect was that of entering a gloomy, dim interior. To remedy this, a window was cut in the partition, which let a flood of light in upon the dark corner from the windows beyond. As the window seemed a little bare and untimely, owing to the fact that

## American Woman Designer of Silk Patterns

There has lately been on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, a collection of original designs to be worked out in silk fabrics, these sketches being submitted in a contest conducted by a style magazine for women. The contest and exhibition were held for the encouragement and fostering of original decorative design in this country, and with the idea of inspiring young artists to transfer their efforts from canvas to fabrics, a broad field of art in which there is an endless demand for new, original, and beautiful designs.

The contestants who submitted designs represented practically every art school in New York and schools from many other cities besides,—as far west as Seattle and Washington. The patterns were notable for their novelty, practicability, and beauty of color. Much unsuspected talent for design was disclosed by them.

In speaking of the contest and its purpose, M. D. C. Crawford, who conducted it, remarked:

"It has proved one thing that I have contended: that there is a great amount of talent available in this industry of which the industry, as a whole, knows nothing; and no surer way to examine the work of artists, able to assist in the production of handsome line of fabric, could be found than a visit to these exhibits."

"The basic idea of bringing designers in closer touch with museum collections, and of broadening the view of the stylists by the same method, has resulted in the textile industry becoming more familiar with the possibilities of creation through the medium to a degree that is quite encouraging."

The designs submitted by Miss Martha Ryther, to whom the second prize was awarded (the first having been won by a daring design by Durant de Sumene) have created a sensation in the silk industry, and it is a great tribute to her originality that no two judges exactly concurred in their selection of her most beautiful design.

"A year ago Martha Ryther came to New York City from Boston. She was already an artist of promise, and had decided that to complete her education she needed the training she could get here. She became interested in design while attending a course of lectures in the Museum of Natural History last fall, and it was with some difficulty that she was persuaded to study the documents dealing with the art of the new world.

"This work marks the line of cleavage between what was old and has become trite and over used, and the fresh inspiration which had to creep into our textile art or have it left barren and unappreciated. If nothing else had been accomplished in this contest than the discovery of this artist, there are men competent to appraise movements of this kind be-

sides myself who would say that it was worth the effort."

"The point for us now to consider is that each man in the place of observation in this industry shall keep a sharp watch and undiminished patience and enthusiasm for the discovery of other artists who are now discouraged and unappreciated."

The purpose back of this study of textile design is twofold: first, the development of distinctively American patterns, founded on American primitive motifs, with the idea of building up a national school of design; the other was the development of native American talent and diverting it into channels which should bring not only artistic satisfaction and achievement but paying vocations. The men back of the movement believe that the artistic impulse and promise of originality and beauty are as great here as anywhere, and that they need only to be encouraged and supported.

## Cod With Mussels

Allow 4 ounces of raw fish per person and choose a nice cut of cod. Divide in half and remove bone and fins. With bone and fins and, if you have them, some other fish cuttings, 4 ounces of sliced onion, a bunch of parsley stalks (keep the green part for garnishing), some herbs, a clove, and 6 peppercorns tied in muslin, and some salt and cold water to cover, make some stock. Now take 4 to 6 mussels per person, scrape and scrub them, and change the water several times, says a contributor to the Queen. When perfectly clean lay them in a large pan with 4 ounces of onion, some parsley, a saltspoonful of salt (about 18 mussels), and a pint of fish broth. Set on the fire and stir. When the shells open, the mussels are done. Remove the pan at once, as if overcooked they will be tough. Take them out of the shells and dip into warm (not hot) water, drain and keep. Strain off the liquid into a bowl. Wash out the pan, and put in the fish and bring to the boil again; then lower the heat and simmer until the fish is done. There must be enough stock to cover the fish. Now put the fish, arranged in its original shape, on a hot earthen French dish, cover, and keep hot in a pan of boiling water. Make the sauce as follows: Place 1 ounce of butter in a pan, and when liquid stir in (over a gentle heat)  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of flour. Stir till smooth. Add the fish broth, in which the fish was cooked. Bring to the boil, then cool a little; add 2 yolks of eggs. If not perfectly smooth put through a strainer, then add the mussels, and serve hot, but do not let it boil. Garnish the fish with cut lemon and parsley, and hand the sauce or pour the sauce over the fishly arranged fish and garnish with lemon hot. The fish must be served very hot. The quantity of sauce given is only enough for  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of fish.

no curtains or shades were allowed to shut off the light, an effect of decorative window box on the hall side of the window-sill. This box was filled with hemlock shoots, which would thrive without direct light and keep their feathery green the winter through. The box of nodding, lacy, green branches added immensely to the beauty of the hallway, and gave a touch of novelty besides.

## Exit Winter—Enter Spring, in the Shops

The moment the holidays are over, all the shops undergo an astonishing transformation. The sober garments of winter are suddenly whisked away, or pushed into the shadowy back-ground, and out into their places flutter the spring muslins, the linsens, and the piles of delicate lingerie.

A glimpse behind the scenes, before the rising of the spring curtain, has revealed a number of interesting new things that women will like. Among these is a line of sport blouses in colored linsens. There are figured linsens and checked ones, with rose and white, blue and white, and a delicate maize, as favorite shades. All of them are strictly tailored, with mannish tucked fronts and broad white collars, and the cuffs, too, are tailored, many of them being made for link buttons.

For women who object to the mussiness of linen, there are some attractive blouses in colored dimities. A few golf blouses are made of pique, but this is, of course, too heavy to be worn except in the cool days of early spring. The linen is undoubtedly the smartest, even if it does wrinkle and crush easily. The linen and pique are combined in some of these models. There is a very amusing blouse of pumpkin colored linen, with white pique collar and cuffs. A blouse that makes one stop instinctively is one of white handkerchief linen crossed with fine blue threads.

Practically every blouse has a touch of handwork on it somewhere, either in French embroidery, eyelot work or cut work, or a combination of these. In spite of the mannish sport models, the tendency is toward extreme daintiness most of the coming summer dresses. There are fine pja tucks, bits of hand stitching, and touches of Mexican drawn work. The pique edge figures largely. Frilly bows and jabots seem to be returning to favor, too,—in fact, flatteriness and aliveness characterizes most of the coming summer wear. The shops seem suddenly to have sprouted wings.

## Jelly From Cotton Bolls

Miss Ethel Footman of Capitoia, Florida, has sent to Commissioner of Agriculture McRae, at Tallahassee, samples of jelly made from cotton bolls and buds. It is well flavored and resembles somewhat, in color and taste, jelly made from grapes. This experiment is only one of the thousands that are being made in this section, and one of the examples to be found in every direction of that which is too often considered waste material.

## Pewter in the American Colonies

Pewter is coming into its own again. It is winning its new place in our esteem not merely as the object of a passing fad, but through a rational recognition of its many estimable qualities. Down the centuries from Roman days—in the East from a much earlier period, probably—it has enjoyed a measure of popularity in proportion to the varied scope of its employment. Its vogue has waxed and waned again, and relegated it to the garret or cellar or to any base use.

With a return to more rational standards of judgment, we have once more begun to heed the claims of pewter to our consideration, and, though we are apt to regard it chiefly as a decorative asset, its utilitarian aspect has not been wholly overlooked. While directing our admiration powerward, remarks a writer in "The Practical Book of Early American Arts and Crafts," by Harold D. Eberlein and Abbot McClure, it is gratifying to find that our own early American pewter was possessed of no mean merit and, in many instances, was not behind the product of the British pewterers in point of design, quality of the metal, or excellence of workmanship. Some of the early American pewter has furnished patterns for modern emulation, and the suspicion is not wanting that the reproducer occasionally sends forth a crop of brand-new fashions. A survey of the characteristics of early American pewter, therefore, will be of use both to the professional collector and to the amateur, who may delight now and then in picking up a choice piece in the course of travel or in poking about in provincial second-hand or antique shops, where many a rich find is often made. It will be of use, also, to the reviewer of crafts to know exactly what the old American pewter was like and wherein its points of excellence consisted.

Pewter was in great demand in the colonies all through the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries and also during the early part of the Nineteenth. In nearly every household it took the place that was afterward filled by either silver or porcelain, and, even in the houses of the wealthier colonists, where both silver and china in considerable quantities were possessed and treasured for use upon state occasions, pewter occupied an important place in ordinary daily use.

Although much of the pewter used in the earlier part of the Colonial period, and indeed during a good part of the Eighteenth Century, was brought from England, a great deal was made by enterprising craftsmen among the colonists. When we find that silversmiths began to ply their calling with success before 1650, it is not to be wondered at that pewterers should have done the same, especially as they had a far more universal demand to supply with their wares, and accordingly we learn of at least one pewterer at work in Boston as early as 1639.

The making of pewter was not wholly confined to craftsmen whose time was altogether given up to this occupation. Not a little of the small molded ware, such as spoons and other objects that soon wore out with constant use, was cast by amateurs, and this home-made aspect of the subject lends an additional note of interest. The possessor of a mold would lend it to his neighbors all through the village or countryside as they had occasion to use it, and the comparative ease with which the alloy was prepared and managed made it a sim-

ple matter for them to replenish their stock as it became unfit for further use. This practice was quite in accord with the Colonial spirit of self-helping resourcefulness. It was also a common practice, at a time when so many things that we now buy in shops were made by traveling craftsmen and artisans at the farmstead, for tinkers who owned pewter molds to make a yearly round of visits and cast, on the spot, what was needed by their customers.

## Fashions in Precious Stones

Fashions in jewelry, as in almost everything else, are constantly changing. Rings, watches, bracelets and necklaces of one prevailing style or another come and go, and even precious stones have their day and then pass through a period when they are little worn, to be revived at some later time as the most popular jewel of the hour.

This year it is the ruby that is enjoying popular favor once again, according to a writer in a fashion magazine of the Middle West. Of course it requires quite a different setting from that which it had when put away some years ago in the family vault for safe keeping, but, given this, no jewel can be worn which is more up to date than the ruby.

Speaking of settings, these seem to have reached the point of highest excellence in point of material and design. In fact, so much attention has been given of late to the setting of jewelry that it has really become an art, practiced by experts whose handicraft is nothing less than exquisite. Furthermore the attempt is made to give each piece of jewelry a setting which shall bear the stamp of originality and individuality. More than ever before platinum is used for the mounting of precious stones. Lacy effects are no longer considered desirable; instead, designs are becoming more compact.

For a while three-stone rings have been decidedly out of fashion, but they are now coming back into their own in a setting of modern design. For these rings, the stones most often chosen include diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds.

Since platinum has become so popular an attempt to achieve a similar effect in settings has been made by using what is termed white gold. A ring of this material set with diamonds, pink and green tourmalines, is as artistic and striking a bit of jewelry as the fastidious would wish to possess, and this and similar arrangements are to be found in the high price jewelry shops.

Pink tourmalines also go well in a green gold setting, while the yellow gold appears in combination with such stones as the ruby, the catseye and the aquamarine. Every effort is made to put on the market rings which will match the gowns of the owner—costume rings, they are termed—and no effort is spared to make these so original and effective in design that they will appeal at once to the woman of taste. The commonplace is tabooed. All jewelry must be distinctive. As with rings, so with the bracelet and wrist watch.

And what could be daintier than the tiny wrist watch which has gradually appeared in combination with such predecessors of a few years since? No longer is the wrist watch round; instead it is oval, rectangular or octagonal. It is set with diamonds, and worn on a black moire ribbon with diamond slides.

The diamond may be said to be the one gem that never goes out of fashion. Many of the most handsome pieces of jewelry use this stone alone. In other pieces the diamond is seen in combination with the sapphire, emerald or ruby. The only jewelry in which diamonds do not predominate is the necklace. The diamond necklace may be said to belong to a by-gone day; in its place is worn the string of pearls, which today may be purchased for a moderate sum.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Matter and Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE underlying hypothesis of all the teaching of Jesus is the unreality of matter. The dynamic force of every one of his miracles is the unreality of matter. The fact of the unreality of matter, then, is the basis at once of the theory and practice of his Gospel, and the complete demonstration of this has been witnessed in his experience alone—in the struggle in the wilderness, in the battle upon Calvary, and in the victory upon the mountain in Galilee. What Christ Jesus proved in the struggle in the wilderness was that man was not dependent upon matter for life, for expression, or for satisfaction; what he proved upon Calvary was that life was not inherent in matter; and what he proved on the Galilean mountain was that matter was in no sense substance. This was the negative theory and proof of the unreality of matter, but the positive was like unto it, for because man does not depend upon matter for life, for expression, or for satisfaction, he must depend for them upon its antithesis, Spirit, and this was the issue at stake in the tremendous struggle in the wilderness. Just because life is not inherent in matter, it must be inherent in matter's opposite, Spirit, and it was to prove this that the battle upon Calvary was fought; and just because there is no substance in matter, the only substance which there can be is that which predicated matter's unreality. In a word, Spirit, and it was this which was proved when Jesus of Nazareth more and more gave place to Jesus the Christ in the wilderness and on Calvary, so that Jesus of Nazareth and Jesus the Christ gave place entirely to the Christ in the victory on the mountain in Galilee. "And, lo, I"—the Christ, or spiritual reality—"am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

What was to be with men away? The Christ, the Truth, the reality, was it not? It was this that Jesus enforced in every word and in every deed of his ministry, in every illustration and every demonstration of his Gospel. It was this which constituted the very life and substance of his mission of

healing. Summed up in a phrase, it implies negatively the unreality of matter, and expresses positively the consequent infinity of good, the allness of Spirit or Principle. It is this Principle, then, that is the Father or First Cause of all that really exists, the Father or Giver of all the good that comes even to humanity, for where this good is manifested it means that, to the extent of the manifestation, evil and matter have been exposed as a lie, the carnal mind has given place to the Mind of Christ, and the fact of the allness of Spirit and the unreality of matter demonstrated. This is the only scientific statement of being, and it is paralleled in Christian Science in Mrs. Eddy's question and answer, on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of Good," "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others."

Mrs. Eddy, explaining, on page 471 of Science and Health, the process of mental evolution by which she passed through the orthodox creeds into a spiritual understanding of Principle, sums up her experience as the author of the Christian Science textbook as follows: "Since then her highest creed has been divine Science, which, reduced to human apprehension, she has named Christian Science." To understand the Bible, then, in its spiritual significance is the very first step toward a grasp of the Science of Christianity and its demonstration, so that a metaphysical understanding of every word and act of Christ Jesus becomes of vital consequence to humanity. Mrs. Eddy draws attention to this with tremendous force, on pages 261 and 262 of Science and Health, when she calls on all humanity to demonstrate the unreality of matter: "We should forget our bodies in remembering good and the human race. Good demands of man every hour, in which to work out the problem of being." Like the widow we must throw our last mite into God's treasury. But to do this we must be prepared to throw our own into the refiner's fire so that they may be burned up, with the result that

the pure gold of spiritual Truth may be seen to be the only indestructible reality.

Now the first gleam of spiritual gold which will shine on the refiner's touchstone will be the realization that the belief of the reality of matter is only a synonym for fear. In a spiritual realm of infinite harmony there cannot be anything to fear or to create fear. Fear only begins with the belief of matter, with the belief of a material body, materially created, to be subsequently subjected to material beliefs of pleasure and pain, of danger and sadness, and eventually to be overwhelmed by the belief of exhaustion and death. Remove a man's belief in the reality of matter, and you simultaneously and inevitably destroy his fears. Birth is fear, maturity is fear, death is fear. Fear is the alpha and omega of material existence, and maturity is the pivot between the two ends of the see-saw on which the human being hopelessly struggles permanently to maintain his footing.

The life of the child is an incessant series of warnings against the dangers of existence; the education of the child a perpetual lesson in the danger of being alive; the business of the man a daily labor for the sustenance and prolongation of life in the midst of the dangers with which it is surrounded. The same material beliefs operate to produce joy and sorrow, the same material sinews to arouse the sensations of pain and pleasure. Birth and death are, in short, only the opposite poles of the axis of fear, on which the globe of material existence rotates. What the world calls material life is fear objectified. Cast out this fear, and Love and harmony will reign supreme. It is only because a man believes material health to be ultimately a necessity of material existence that he fears sickness; only because he believes food and shelter to be a necessity of this existence that he fears poverty and want. Fear, then, is the expression of this belief of the reality of matter, just as it is its generating cause. The greatest love, then, that could be shown to anyone would be the destruction for them of this belief in the reality of matter. As, consequently, Love casts out fear, Love must be the knowledge that man is spiritual and not material. Thus in proportion as a man's love becomes perfect is his belief in the reality of matter destroyed, because his fear is cast out.

"Divine Love," then, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 494 of Science and Health, "always has met and always will meet every human need." A spiritual understanding of substance has always enabled, and always will enable a man to cast his belief of fear into the gehenna of matter; to be consumed, and his understanding of Love into the treasury of Principle to be increased by spiritual usury.

## To a Whitethroat

If thou but pipe I will a pilgrim be  
Along the outskirts of the wood;  
Fly forward, Whitethroat, searching  
still for me  
Some leafy shrine of utter quietude:  
There stand awhile and sing.  
Upon me fling  
The ditties of the woodland that  
I love;  
And mingling with thy song  
Sometimes may float along  
The soft ejaculation of the dove,  
So stay awhile and sing.  
Upon me fling  
The ditties of the woodland that  
I love;  
And call to join the song  
From out this beechen throng  
The deep-toned consolation of the  
dove. . . .  
—Norman, Gale.

## Lontar Records

Kawi or Sanskrit literature, and Wang, or theatrical performances, have not a little to do with this. There are also a great number of legends and songs from the fascinating Kawi legends; and it is said that the famous "Thousand-and-One Nights" was written in no other place than in this very island.

"The Hindu priesthood of Java must at one time have counted many thousands, and it is these men, who were for the most part exceedingly clever, whom present generations have to thank for the poems and literature of various kinds which they have left behind them.

"These literary remains were written on lontar leaf, the leaf of the lontar palm. It is soaked in water for two weeks, after which it is dried; the leaf is then folded in two and is written upon on both sides with a sharp-pointed knife, that is to say the characters are scratched on the leaf; in order to make the writing more distinct, the leaf is sprinkled over with the dust obtained from the kemiri fruit, burnt and reduced to powder.

"Leaves thus treated are never eaten by insects and last several hundred years. When the leaf was getting old, the priest copied the records before destroying them. In later years, however, when Buddhism was beginning to decay in Java, the lontar records were not duplicated; thus the greater part of the extremely valuable ancient literature of Java, which contained a fund of information about early times, was lost.

"In Bali there are still among the Hindu priests books full of lontar leaves held together by a piece of twine run through a hole in each leaf and then fastened to two little pieces of wood on the outer sides to keep the whole firmly together.

"Most of the three higher castes in this island, as well as the well-to-do Sudra tribe, are acquainted with the



Galata Tower, Constantinople

The advantageous position of Constantinople appears to have been formed by nature. Gibbon says, "for the center and capital of a great monarchy." "The prospect of beauty, of safety, and of wealth, united in a single spot, was sufficient to justify the choice of Constantinople." Many pens have described the city in many different ways, but most of them agree that it is the view seen from some vantage ground which is the most charming. From the Tower of Galata, which you see standing in the foreground of most pictures of Constantinople, a modern writer says the view was splendid. "The three towns of Pera, Galata and Stamboul were spread out before us, the Golden Horn with its glittering surface gay with ships, the Bosphorus wound like a ribbon toward the Black Sea. There were a few red roofs amongst the brown here and there a touch of gold gleamed from the domes of the mosques, and slender minarets showed white against the clear blue sky."

Writing almost two centuries earlier Lady Mary Montagu gave the following quaint description: "The asmaak, or Turkish veil, is become not only very easy, but agreeable to me, and if it is not, I would be content to endure some inconvenience to

content a passion so powerful with me as curiosity. And, indeed, the pleasure of going in a barge to Chelsea is not comparable to that of rowing upon the canal of the sea here, where, for twenty miles together, down the Bosphorus, the most beautiful variety of prospects present themselves. The Asian side is covered with fruit trees, villages, and the most delightful landscapes in nature; on the European, stands Constantinople situated on seven hills. The unequal heights make it seem as large again as it is (though one of the largest cities in the world), showing an agreeable mixture of gardens, pine and cypress trees, palaces, mosques, and public buildings, raised one above another, with as much beauty and appearance of symmetry as your ladyship ever saw in a cabinet adorned by the most skillful hands, jars, showing themselves above jars, mixed with canisters, babies, and canisters. This is a very odd comparison; but it gives me an exact image of the thing."

From the heights of Iamildja another wonderful view may be obtained. "Now with your feet on Asia you behold in front across the water the broad glittering curve of the Golden Horn, tideless, yet pulsant with its own vitalities, stretching up and between the hills till it becomes lost in 'the sweet waters of Europe.' Its ports are laden with every form of Levantine merchantman, and its surging gay with trim calques. On your right, warm with the color of multitudinous life, are the sinuous reaches of the Bosphorus, almost as far visible as its point of confluence with the Black Sea. On your left is the White Sea, the glorious Marmora, jeweled with the islands of the Princes. . . . See how the cape on which Stamboul is built resembles a Turkish slipper, with Old Seraglio installed on the curve of the toe, at the very corner where the spangled ripples of the

Corne d'Or coalesce with the swells of the Marmora! If you want to see the historic walls of the city of Constantinople where can you get a lovelier view? There they are before you in their triple mantle of dressed stone, thin brick, and everlasting mortar, terrace raised on terrace, gate linked on to gate, bastion blent with bastion in the play of perspective that betrays the girdling fortifications. Beyond and again beyond rise the countless mosques, . . . the curves of dome and half dome, the fairy-like lances of the minarets, beautiful as embodied music, tumultuous, vibrating, never ending, as if they still went on into the fabled spaces where the horizon dips into the sea. And there over the water is Galata, the emporium of business, with its noble tower springing solitarily from the slopes of Pera, as if it were the only sentry of the ages left to mark the time in history. If those arched windows at the top could only speak, what memoirs we should get worth all the padded purblind records in the libraries!"

## The Book of Job

I call the book of Job, apart from all theories about it, one of the grandest things ever written with a pen. One feels, indeed, as if it were not Hebrew; such a noble universality, different from noble patriotism or sectarianism, feels in it. A noble book; all men's book. . . . And all in such free, flowing outlines; grand in its simplicity, in its simplicity, in its epic melody and repose of reconciliation. . . . Sublime sorrow, sublime reconciliation; oldest choral melody as of the heart of mankind; so soft and great; as the summer midnight, as the world with its seas and stars. Carlyle.

## The School Meeting

"The schoolhouse is conveniently near Baxter's shop, so we gather at Baxter's shop. Baxter takes his lamp down from the bracket above his bench, reflector and all, and then you will see us, a row of dusky figures, Baxter in the lead, proceeding down the roadway to the schoolhouse. This is one of David Grayson's 'Adventures in Contentment.' 'Having arrived some one scratches a match, shields it with his hand (I see yet the sudden fitful illumination of the brown-bearded, watchful faces of my neighbors!)" Baxter guides us into the schoolhouse—with its shut-in dusty odors of chalk and varnished desks and—yes, left-over lunches!"

"Baxter's lamp stands on the table, casting a vast shadow of the chairman on the wall.

"Come to order," says the chairman, and we have here at this moment in operation the greatest institution in this round world: the institution of free self-government."

"This, I forgot to say, though it makes no special difference—a caucus would be the same—a school

meeting. . . . We needed an addition to our schoolhouse. A committee reported that the amount required would be \$800. We talked it over. The Scotch preacher was there with a plan which he tacked up on the blackboard and explained to us. He told us of being the stone mason and the carpenter, he told us what the seats would cost, and the door-knobs, and the hooks in the closet. We are a careful people; we want to know where every penny goes!"

"If we put it all in the budget this year, what will that make the rate?" inquires a voice from the end of the room. . . . "And when the secretary has computed the rate, if you listen closely you can almost seem to hear the buzz of multiplications and additions going on in each man's head as he calculates exactly how much the addition will mean to him in taxes on his farm, his daughter's piano, his wife's top-buggy. And many a man is saying to himself: 'If we build this addition to the schoolhouse, I shall have to do without the new overcoat, and Amanda

won't be able to get the new cooking-range."

"That's real politics: the voluntary surrender of some private good for the upbuilding of some community good. It is in such exercise that the fiber of democracy grows sound and strong."

"It was wonderful in that school meeting to see how every essential element of our government was brought into play. Finance? We discussed whether we should put the entire \$800 into the next year's budget or divide it, paying part in cash and bonding the district for the remainder. The question of credit, of the obligations of this generation and the next, were all discussed. At one time long ago I was amazed when I heard my neighbors arguing in Baxter's shop about the issuance of certain bonds by the United States Government: how completely they understood it! I know now where they got that understanding. Right in the school meetings and town caucuses where they raise money yearly for the expenses of our small government."

## A Criticism of American Novel Writing

In most American novels, vivid and graphic as the best of them are, the people are segregated if not sequestered, and the scene is sparsely populated. The effect may be an instinctive response to the vacancy of our social life, and I shall not make haste to blame it. There are few places, few occasions among us in which a novelist can get a large number of polite people together, or at least keep them together. Unless he carries a snap camera his picture of them has no probability; they affect one like the figures perfunctorily associated in such old engravings as that of "Washington Irving and his Friends." Perhaps it is for this reason that we excel in small pieces with three or four figures, or in studies of rustic communities, where there is propinquity if not society. Our grasp of more urbane life is feeble; most attempts to assemble it in our pictures are failures, possibly because it is too transitory, too intangible in its nature with us, to be truthfully represented as really existent.—W. D. Howells (1891).

## High Thoughts

High thoughts! They come and go. . . . While round me flow The winds from woods and fields with gladness laden. When the corn's rustle on the ear doth come— When the eve's beetle sounds its drowsy hum— When stars, dewdrops of the summer sky, Watch over all with soft and loving eye— While the leaves quiver By the lone river, And the quiet heart From depths doth call And gathers all— Earth grows a shadow, Forgotten whole. . . .

High thoughts! They are my own When I am resting on a mountain's bosom. And see below me strown The huts and homes where humble virtues blossom:— When I can trace each streamlet through the meadow— When I can follow every fitful shadow— When I can watch the winds among the corn, And see the waves along the forest borne,— Where bluebell and heather Are blooming together, And far doth come The Sabbath bell, O'er wood and fell. . . . —Robert Nicoll.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1916

## EDITORIALS

MONDAY, Jan. 1, will be generally observed in the United States as New Year's Day, and that day's editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

### "1916"

THE superficial observer regarding the year 1916 simply from the point of view of a year of war, will probably turn from it with a feeling of disappointment and failure. He will see nothing but the destruction of decades of the toil of men, nothing but ruined cities and spoiled harvests, worst of all he will see the hideous toll of human life upon the battlefield, and as a result of all this he will probably ask, If this is the result of thousands of years of civilization, what prospect is there for humanity? Yet, to the man who looks deeper, all these horrors are the superficial aspect of the case. He will not belittle the destruction of property or the loss of life, but he will realize that the cataclysm which has rent the civilized world, during the last two years and upwards, is the result of beliefs in the human mind educated throughout the centuries, by civil and religious leaders, and stayed upon the genius of great commanders, and all the discoveries of natural science.

So long as the human mind is occupied with such things, so long as these things represent gain and power to the human mind, humanity is bound to be at the mercy of any explosion of human passion which can cause such beliefs temporarily to dominate the world. What, therefore, the world has been gaining throughout these months of war has, perhaps, not been faith in the efficacy of its old beliefs, so much as an experience of the effect of trusting to these beliefs, which may have the effect of destroying their force in the future. This, of course, is equally true whether of the belligerents or of the neutral nations. Between the belligerents and the neutrals, in such a comparison, there is only this difference, that the belligerents have deliberately resorted to, or have felt themselves compelled to resort to, an arbitrament of arms, for a specific purpose and in a specific moment, whereas the neutrals believe equally fully in such an arbitrament and equally fully in the forces which have led to it, though by chance of circumstances they have been able heretofore to avoid participation in it. In plain English, the beliefs and passions of the human mind are the same beliefs and passions everywhere, though varying in expression and in degree, and only waiting a detonation of the right description in order to explode with the same violence.

It is in realizing all this that the man who reads history superficially diverges in his conclusions from the man who reads it metaphysically. The metaphysician sees in all these things the convulsion of false beliefs which, in its very violence, is leading to a better condition of things. He sees, springing up all over the world, a realization of the fact that this war must be converted into a war to end war, but he realizes that the ending of war can only come as the conditions which make for war are obliterated in the human consciousness. The idea of a league for peace, to enforce peace, he regards as a more or less clumsy means of controlling human passions largely in the interest of self-interests, but he sees also that this may be a necessary step towards a great end. The Mosaic law, for instance, was a terrible and brutal expedient for the bridling of human passion. Nevertheless into a world dominated by a belief of the power of evil, and expressing belief in every form of brutality, passion, and lust, it thrust the only kind of restraint capable of restraining the animal instincts which were producing the existent conditions. Little by little the Mosaic law was softened into the theory of Christian morality, but its modifications only became possible as the human mind itself dropped something of its confidence in the power of evil. It is perfectly true that the change has come perilously near the extraordinary epigram of Burke that vice on losing its grossness loses half its force, but nevertheless the grossness of evil disappeared because people were ashamed of it, and the shame of being considered evil led them to consent to a further restraint on the powers of evil, which has gradually produced civilization, no matter of how imperfect a nature.

This civilization has, of course, in the centuries of the Christian era, gone through many changes. It began in the midst of the cruelty and refinement of Rome, and gradually, if almost imperceptibly, developed itself in the slow redemption of the common people, from a condition little better than that of the herds they tended, till it produced the better social conditions of today. In this evolution several landmarks stand prominently forth. The defeat of the Huns, at Châlons, held up the barbaric tide; the victory of Charles Martel, at Tours, drove back the torrent of Muhammadan materialism; the growth of the great universities made education something more than a perquisite of the church; the publication of Wyclif's Bible was the first symptom of that Protestant Reformation, which burst in its full force across Europe, in the days of Luther; the revival of letters made the Greek of the New Testament once more intelligible to scholars; the Great Rebellion disposed permanently of the theory of the divine right of Kings in England; whilst the Declaration of Independence by the American colonists, and the red terror known as the French Revolution, finally placed political liberty beyond the hope of destruction.

Thus, step by step, the liberties of mankind were buttressed in civilized countries, though many and great inequalities still remain. It is these inequalities which, unless those who believe in progress are to be seriously disappointed, the present war is silently removing. The countries to which the armies now at the front will return, will be very different countries to those from which they set out, and yet not so different as the change

which has been wrought in the armies themselves. Both at home and at the front men and women have been learning better to appreciate what is best in each other. The fire of suffering has been purifying the race. The old distinctions are fast disappearing. And with the coming of peace there is every reason to believe not only that the story of war amongst great nations will have been closed in the histories of the world, but that a new chapter will have been opened, in which the great statements of political equality repeated, again and again, in the great political documents of the past, will be found finally triumphant.

### The Business of 1916

ANOTHER twelvemonth of wonderful business activity is ended. The year 1915 witnessed an unprecedented growth of trade, but 1916 will go down in history with many new records in nearly all branches of industry. Much of this stupendous activity is due to the war, and is, therefore, largely artificial in character. There is, however, reason to believe that, with the coming of peace, there will be a continuance of prosperity, with the additional advantage that it will not be confined to the countries outside the war zone, as is very much the case at present. It would be anomalous, indeed, if war were a greater incentive to good times than peace.

The war thus far has cost the belligerent countries more than \$62,000,000,000. One is enabled to gather some conception of this enormous expense by making comparison with other great conflicts of the world. The Civil War in the United States cost approximately \$8,000,000,000; the Napoleonic wars, \$6,250,000,000; the Franco-Prussian War, \$3,000,000,000; the South African War, \$1,250,000,000; the Russo-Japanese War, \$2,500,000,000. A very large proportion of the \$62,000,000,000 already spent in the present war was for the purchase of munitions and other war equipment. It was this great volume of buying that was responsible for the unusual industrial and commercial conditions throughout the world. The United States, Japan, and Canada were the greatest beneficiaries.

The war is now costing at the rate of \$104,500,000 a day for all the nations involved, compared with about \$88,000,000 daily a year ago. The eating up of capital has been on so vast a scale that the belligerents have gone to the United States, not only for supplies but also for funds. The financial feature of war plans has become one of increasing importance. Since the present struggle began, more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold has been transported to the United States to pay for things purchased largely on account of the war. This amount is considerably greater than the total gold imports during the ten years preceding the outbreak of hostilities. The United States now holds about one-third of the total monetary gold of the entire world. The United States has lent to other nations about \$2,000,000,000 since the war began, and has repurchased from them about \$3,000,000,000 worth of American securities. There has been a tremendous currency inflation among the European countries on account of war expenditures, money rates have risen prodigiously, and taxes have increased at a rapid rate.

People in the United States and in other neutral countries feel the pressure of the war's financial demands in the constantly increasing commodities prices and the resultant higher cost of living. It is estimated that the average price of the necessities has increased at least thirty-five per cent within the last twelve months. One reason for the rise in the cost of wheat is that the total crop of the world this year was about twenty-five per cent below that of last year. This naturally had a sympathetic effect upon other foodstuffs, with the result that nearly everything that goes upon the table costs more than it did a year ago.

There has been a wonderful quickening in international trade during the last twelve months. With the exception of Germany and Austria, the leading countries of the world have experienced a remarkable growth of over-seas commerce, and the only apparent check to its expansion is the lack of bottoms. The Department of Commerce at Washington estimates the total foreign commerce of the United States for the year at \$7,800,000,000.

A striking feature of the year's industrial and financial operations was the large wage increases in all of the countries where there was industrial activity. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, estimates that in the United States, during the last twelve months, 5,750,000 workers have received increases in wages or salaries, or have participated in bonuses and profit-sharing or other benefits of the kind. The money value of these emoluments runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

It was only natural that the securities markets should reflect, in a degree, the wonderful growth of business and industry. The volume of transactions increased on all of the leading exchanges, and securities prices, in many instances, soared to new heights. On the New York exchange the stocks of those corporations benefiting most from the war's demands became the dominating influence. New stocks to a vast number were listed during the year, and, as money was abundant, the buying at times was fast. Important events occurred which ordinarily would have caused a stampede on the selling side. But not even threatened international complications, the presidential election, or the narrowly averted strike of railroad employees had any appreciable effect upon the strong upward movement of prices. The warning served by the United States Federal Reserve Board to the banks, that it would be unwise to buy short term treasury notes of foreign governments, set many to thinking, but it was not until the peace proposal of the Central Powers made its appearance that stocks began to decline. The slump which followed was terrific. The shock produced on Japanese affairs was so great that the Tokio exchange was closed and remained closed for several days, until traders could recover their poise.

Whether or not the crest of the present prosperity wave has been reached cannot now be determined. There should be no material recession or depression following the establishment of peace, if proper safeguards are employed to maintain the world's commerce.

### The Monroe Doctrine in 1916

ALMOST continuously since 1909, through the greater part of the Taft Administration, through President Wilson's first term down to the present hour, the Monroe Doctrine has been a principal topic of discussion in the United States and in other lands. Governments, diplomats, learned bodies, and newspapers have had it under serious consideration. But at no time has the effort to weigh and measure its scope and possible influence in world affairs been more marked than in the year now closing. It would be as difficult to define the Monroe Doctrine as to define the British Constitution, which is tantamount to saying that it would be impossible. We have, in one case as in the other, certain underlying and unvarying springs and rules of thought and action, outgrowths of the religious, economic, and political experiences and traditions of a race, that are equally beyond expression or interpretation in fixed terms.

Speaking for the Monroe Doctrine specifically, it has been well described as a flexible diplomatic garment, not so elastic, perhaps, as it is sometimes depicted, but capable of so much stretching, when occasion demands, that it can be made to fit a multitude of different situations. Only in the troublous early '60s, when Napoleon III attempted to impose the unfortunate Maximilian upon Mexico, has it been deliberately and openly, and, for a time, successfully, defied and overridden. Then the neighboring Republic, without consulting authorities or indulging in fine-spun interpretations, took its vindication in hand, with tragic swiftness and emphasis. Here was an instance of special definition.

That act of Mexico put into actual practice the idea proposed over forty years earlier by George Canning, the British statesman, and the doctrine propounded by James Monroe, the United States President, through his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, that the political and territorial integrity of the nations of the American continents must not be menaced or attacked by any overseas power. It was, in effect, the finishing touch to the rebuff given the Holy Alliance when it undertook to overturn the work of revolution and to stay the progress of democracy in Spanish America. When the United States, rendered impotent by domestic discord, was unable to raise a hand in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, and when the other republics of the Western Hemisphere were either ignorant or indifferent to its demands, Mexico, fired by devotion to independence and liberty, drove out the minions of the Bonapartes and the Hapsburgs, and prevented the establishment of a precedent that might have made the Americas a perpetual prey to the lesser royalties of Continental Europe.

It is worth while to ponder Mexico's conduct at that time, because contemplation of it will assist in dispelling any possible illusion that the Monroe Doctrine is something solely of, by, and for the United States. The entertainment of this illusion, the cherishing and proud exploitation of it, have in the past contributed toward estrangement from the United States of the neighboring republics whose interest in the doctrine is no less vital than that of the nation in which it first found expression. Nothing could be farther from the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine than the belief that has obtained too long and too widely in the United States, that that country has in some way been invested or intrusted with its exclusive administration and execution.

A broader understanding, a more profound interpretation, obtains to the South, has found utterance in Pan-American conferences, and is insisted on by the statesmen and the representative press of every Central and South American Republic. One after another, Presidents, secretaries, and diplomats of the United States have been surprised, and sometimes embarrassed, to find that the spokesmen of the Southern nations, small and great, have been able to grasp the Monroe Doctrine, its potentialities and its possibilities, with deeper comprehension and wider vision than the spokesmen of the country which is prone to claim the sole proprietorship, and to assert itself as the principal beneficiary of this safeguard of American institutions.

The Monroe Doctrine was designed with a higher purpose than that of advancing the interests of any particular nation. In its broadest and best interpretation, it is an enunciation of the sentiment that has inspired, from the beginning, the migration of peoples discontented with the trammels and restrictions of the old civilizations, and led them to cast their lot and to seek their fortune with the new. The details of application or enforcement of the doctrine are of small moment compared with its central purpose, which is that the ideals impelling these movements shall be allowed to develop, expand, grow, and attain their maturity without interference.

It is not merely political or territorial aggression against which the Monroe Doctrine is arrayed; it is invoked against the invasion of the Americas by all beliefs, systems, and institutions antagonistic to and subversive of democracy. Its critics at home and its enemies abroad who insist upon giving it a material interpretation only, fall short utterly of comprehending either its meaning or its strength. Regarded in its true light, its influence is neither selfish nor exclusive. It does not tend toward national or continental isolation. It should open up broad avenues of usefulness to all the countries in the Western Hemisphere, for under its full operation they would have that breadth, that scope, and that impulse which would enable them to help each other, and, through unity, to exercise a tremendous influence in the councils of the world.

The Monroe Doctrine performs but a small part of its mission when it asserts itself only as the guardian of possessions in lands, goods, and chattels, in geographical advantages, or in political and economic opportunities. It begins to rise to the measure of the stature of a Magna Charta and a Declaration of Independence when it presents itself as a bulwark against intrusion into the Americas of the ignorance, the superstition, and the bigotry that are constantly hammering at its gates, and when, with open arms, it welcomes everything that makes for human enlightenment and freedom.

### Prohibition and Suffrage in 1916

SINCE the abolition and inhibition of chattel slavery throughout the civilized world, no social movements comparable in any particular with those looking to the enfranchisement of women and the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants have been set in motion. Beginning in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, and progressing steadily but slowly to its close, they manifested fresh vigor and pressed forward with increased impetus from the advent of the Twentieth. Since the new century was ushered in, their progress has been not only steady but rapid. In the last two and a half years their gains have been tremendous, and these gains are no longer confined to the United States, to Canada, to Australia, to New Zealand, to Scandinavia, or to Finland; the great war has forced either the woman question or the liquor question, or both, upon all of the European Powers.

The action of Russia and France on intoxicants, almost at the very outbreak of the conflagration, marked the longest step toward universal prohibition recorded in history. If in the United Kingdom the procedure was less drastic, the revolution in public thought regarding the pernicious influence of the liquor traffic has not been less pronounced than elsewhere. Great Britain and Ireland are moving as certainly toward prohibition as they are toward political equality for women, and the latter, in the estimation of popular and political leaders, cannot be long delayed. In France and in Germany franchise leagues are pressing the equal suffrage cause effectively. The women of the belligerent nations never have had surer footing than is theirs today, because their fitness is no less evident than their willingness to share man's burden. The antiliquor wave has swept over Canada, wiping out the barroom in every province save one. Moreover, the right of woman to political equality in the Dominion is widely conceded, at the end of 1916.

It has come to be recognized by close observers everywhere that equal suffrage and prohibition complement each other. Wherever one takes root, the other sprouts. Woman is nearly always at the forefront in campaigns against intemperance and the liquor traffic. It is not necessary that she shall be a suffragist in order to be a prohibitionist. She is often an antisuffragist and at the same time a prohibitionist. But it is the rule that, whether she break the ground for prohibition or for suffrage, an eventual harvest is reaped for both. In some instances, in the United States, suffrage came first, in some prohibition; and it is interesting to see how rapidly one cause usually develops with the success of the other. In the South, where State-wide prohibition received its first great impulse, suffrage has made but little progress. In California, where women vote, prohibition has not yet been carried. In Maine, which has been a prohibition State for three-quarters of a century, the franchise is withheld from women, whilst Michigan, which cast its vote against suffrage in 1914, cast it for prohibition in 1916. But these exceptions only prove the rule. The swinging of Michigan from "wet" to "dry," by the way, was an event of great importance in the antiliquor crusade, for it instances the crossing of the Mississippi by the Western prohibition movement. Maine has at length a companion, although a somewhat distant one, on the eastern side of the Republic.

Suffrage and prohibition have made greater progress in 1916 in the United States than may be perceived in a study of election returns. Increase in the number of states recorded on the side of one or the other no longer actually measures the strength of these movements. It has been made clear by results already obtained that there is going to be no recession in either, and it has been made equally clear that eventually and inevitably every State of the Union will stand for both. In the last presidential election women were chosen for the first time for places in the Electoral College; for the first time a woman was elected to sit as a Representative in Congress. It is undeniable now that the women's vote turned the election in some of the Western states, and if that is true, as claimed, that California decided the contest, it must also be true that Mr. Wilson was elected by the women voters of that State. The significance of the statements, regarding the prospects of suffrage in the United Kingdom, made by Mr. Asquith some time ago, cannot be overestimated. These and the extension of suffrage in Scandinavian countries were large events in the woman's campaign of 1916.

Practical politicians are no longer under the illusion that the prohibition vote is anywhere in the United States a negligible factor. No less in nonprohibition than in prohibition states it yields a mighty power. By the prohibition vote is not meant, however, the Prohibition Party vote. The latter may be very small in a State where the prohibition sentiment is very strong. The prohibition vote is not brought out by the attraction of a partisan ticket. It prefers to express itself in some other way. For example, in several of the states this year, the prohibition vote has gone to Republicans or Democrats known to be personally in sympathy with the cause. Thus, governors-elect in Utah, Florida, and Maine owe their success at the polls, admittedly, to votes cast for them by prohibitionists. Such accomplishments have a great moral value. They serve to impress Congress.

It would seem that both the prohibition and suffrage movements in 1917 will assume a national rather than a State aspect in the United States. The contest in both instances, in fact, passes with 1916 out of local, regional, and State into Federal environment. Unless all indications are deceptive, the last session of the Sixty-fourth or the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress will submit proposals to amend the Constitution so that, under its provisions, women shall have everywhere in the United States equal political rights with men, while nowhere in the United States shall the liquor traffic be tolerated. Ratification of these amendments by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states will anchor in the organic law two of the most progressive achievements of our time.

Throughout the world likewise the scope of the two great movements is certain to broaden, for, since they are of vital consequence to humanity, they must eventually win universal support, action, and victory.